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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1870. NO. 20.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

THE OPERATIONS NEAR PARIS.

Movement of French Guerrillas.

They Shoot the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg.

Bismarck Disclaims any Intention to Overthrow Republicanism in France.

Another German Army on the Move.

Conditions of the North and South German Bund to be Decided at the King's Headquarters.

Bavaria Desires a Confederation Untied by Treaties.

Imperial Extravagance Revealed.

The Garde Mobile Armed with Chassepots.

The Wilhelmshohe Manifesto Officially Denied.

Conflict Between French and Prussian Æronauts.

The Former Comes off Victorious.

Socialists Gaining Ground in Paris.

Confiscation and Sequestration Demanded.

Epernay Evacuated by the Prussians.

PRUSSIAN REPULSE AT GEZORS.

The French Rising in the Vosges.

NO QUARTERS TO BE GRANTED.

Jesuits Leaving the City of Rome.

Pontifical Zouaves Join the French.

PRUSSIA.

Germany Not Afraid of a Republic.

BERLIN, October 7.—Bismarck has issued the following dispatch from Ferriere, disclaiming any intention to overthrow Republicanism in France:

"FERRIERE, October 6, 1:35 P. M.—I do not hold the opinion that the Republican institutions of France constitute danger for Germany, nor have I, as minister of foreign affairs, published in the London *Daily Telegraph*, ever expressed such a view to Mr. Mallet or any other person. BISMARCK."

Another Army Moving.

The Fourteenth German Army Corps, under General Von Werder, left Strasburg and took up a line of march into the South of France yesterday. They will probably effect a junction with the army of General Von Treskow, near Belfort, and continue the movement southwardly.

A Protest.

The Democratic Workingmen's Union of this city have adopted a protest against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

Commission Adjourned.

The commission of the North German confederation, who have been negotiating with the Bavarian and Wurtemburg governments, have suspended their sessions, Baron Rogg and Erstruck, Delbruck and other German diplomats, composing the commission, have been summoned to the King's headquarters at Versailles.

General Olleck has been appointed Governor of Strasburg.

Guerrilla Operations near Paris—Crown Prince of Wurtemburg Wounded.

BERLIN, October 7.—A dispatch from Versailles announces that the French guerrillas have declared that yesterday they ambushed and shot the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg while he was riding in the Parc of St. Cloud. His escort were assailed with a perfect rain of bullets. All escaped except the Crown Prince, who was wounded. He was immediately conveyed to the village. His injuries are serious. The escort wheeled quickly and rode into the wood, but the would-be assassins, like all free-shooters swarm in the Park and through the forest of St. Cloud, and cause great mischief by firing upon every Prussian soldier or sentry in that direction. They attack the couriers and harrass all communication between St. Cloud and Versailles.

The Conditions of the South and North German Bund to be Decided at the King's Headquarters.

Special to the Herald.]

BERLIN, October 5.—The conditions of the Southern and Northern German Bund will be decided at the King's headquarters. Wurtemburg suggests economical difficulties, while Bavaria, under the influence of the ultramontanes, desires a confederation untied by treaties.

Prussian Loss at Strasburg.

STRASBURG, October 6, via BERLIN.—General Von Werder, Prussian Commander, reports that the besiegers lost from the 21st of September to the capitulation thirty killed and ninety wounded. During the entire siege the German loss was one hundred and six killed and wounded, including one hundred and thirteen officers. The besieging force is now moving towards Paris.

Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe.

BERLIN, October 7.—Napoleon is beginning to feel himself quite at home at his involuntary confinement. A few days since he reviewed a battery of artillery, which the Governor of Wilhelmshohe had drawn up without the spacious courts of the castle. The Emperor, accompanied by his entire staff, Prince Murat and Generals, was received by the Major in command. He inspected everything, and the manœuvre lasted half an hour, the Emperor expressing himself approvingly.

Belgian Sympathy with France.

BERLIN, October 7.—Bismarck's organ bitterly denounces Belgian sympathy with France. The bravery of the German armies saved Belgium from being blotted out from existence, which may be its fate in future time, if the French government retains its offensive power.

FRANCE.

The Engagement at Chevilly.

TOURS, October 6.—The following dispatch has been received from the capital:

PARIS, SUNDAY, October 2.—The French troops, numbering 65,000, engaged with a heavy force of Prussians at Chevilly, on Friday last, was a determined, concerted movement upon both banks of the Seine, and was made to ascertain the strength of the Prussians. That from the direction of Choisy le Roi, advanced westward until near Chevilly, without encountering any formidable force. At Chevilly, the Prussians, protected by earth works, opened a terrific fire upon the French, to which the latter replied vigorously. The Mobiles behaved splendidly, and made several brilliant charges upon the Prussian works, but they were unable to capture the redoubts, although they inflicted heavy loss. The retreat was made in perfect order. The troops have been congratulated upon their admirable bearing.

A reconnoissance from the direction of Fort Bicetre returns with the information that the Prussians, since the action at Chevilly, have been incessantly at work strengthening their fortifications upon the heights and plateau of Villejuif. These works now appear formidable, and heavy artillery will probably soon appear within the embrasures.

Rouen Threatened.

ROUEN, October 7.—The Prussians have advanced from Mantes-sur-Seine and occupied Pacy-sur-Eure, and the town of Vernon, in the Department of Eure, after a vigorous resistance on the part of the National Guard. The latter town was shelled vigorously, and the garrison drove out, fighting bravely. Thiecilly is now threatened on both banks of the Seine, from Beauvais on the north and Vernon on the south. The Prussians are doubtless pushing their lines this way.

Prussian Cavalry Scouring the Country.

VERSAILLES, October 7, Evening, via BERLIN.—The Fourth Prussian Cavalry are scouring the country toward the Loire. They drove 1,500 Mobiles out of Montfort and Lamaury. Nothing important transpired before Paris yesterday or to-day.

Minor Items.

TOURS, October 7.—General La Motterouge, commander of the army of the Loire, has arrived here.

Great quantities of arms and stores are pouring in from all parts of France.

A circular issued from the War Office yesterday regulates the formation of military courts. Fixes the number of deputies to be chosen to the Constituent Assembly at 750 instead of 750, and decrees that all enactments since March, 1854, be revealed.

Pontifical Zouaves to Enter the French Service.

TOURS, October 7.—Pontifical Zouaves, five hundred strong, arrived here to-day and will enter the French service.

The Capitulation of General Ulrich Approved.

The capitulation of General Ulrich is fully approved by the Government here, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary. The General is free from all reproach and in full accord with the Government.—

Prussians Killed by Tarcos.

MONTARGIS, October 5, via TOURS, October 7.—A Prussian post at Rondary, comprising thirty men, have all been killed by Tarcos.

Epernay Evacuated by the Prussians.

CHARTRES, October 6, via TOURS, October 7.—Epernay has been evacuated by the Prussians, who are retreating.

Held Their Ground.

TOURS, October 7.—The villages about Esperial are filled with troops. The Prefect of Esperial telegraphs midnight on the 6th to the Minister of the Interior that a combat took place yesterday between the towns of Lain and Bruyeres, against 10,000 Prussians, supported by artillery. The French troops, aided by the National Guards, held their position. A dispatch from Everenx shows great enthusiasm on the part of the National Guard, who are rising en masse, to resist requisitions.

Prussians Repulsed at Gezors.

ROUEN, October 7, via TOURS.—The Prussians at Gezors have been repulsed by the National Guard. The enemy have, however, formed a camp near Gesors, of 1,000 men. Telegraphic communication with that point is interrupted, and also to the eastward.

Steady Advance of the Prussians—Rising in the Vosges—No Quarters Granted.

TOURS, October 7.—Such telegrams as have been received show a steady advance by the Prussians investing east and southeast France on their march to Lyons. The Turcos say there is no force in the Vosges. There are no regular troops there, but all men are armed. The franc-tireurs are in all the passes and give no quarters.

Discipline Enjoined.

TOURS, October 7.—A circular from the Ministry enjoins the organization of Courts Martial to insure discipline.

Nice Not Wanted.

TURIN, October 7.—It is reported that the Italian Government has taken the initiative for a declaration that they have no intention of claiming Nice from France.

The Siege of Metz.

SAARBRUCK, October 5, via BERLIN.—The Prussians opened their heavy batteries on St. Elroy, the northern defense of Metz.

MARSEILLES, October 7.—Garibaldi has arrived here.

Ten Thousand Italians at Chambery.

TURIN, October 7.—The Pontifical Zouaves who are to come to Tours will form a complete corps of 5,000 or 6,000. Ten thousand Italian volunteers have arrived at Chambery.

Bismarck's Visit to Favre.

The people of Tours, who attach great importance to every action of the United States Government, are much excited over the visit of General Burnside to Favre.

ENGLAND.

The Prussian Guard—Disposition of Troops.

LONDON, October 7.—The Prussian Guard is north of Paris, between canal de l'Ourg and the Northern Railway. On its right is stationed the Fourth Corps. The pioneers of the Prussian Guard have been assigned the task of diverting the waters of the canal de l'Ourg into the La Morce river; the stream falls into the Seine some miles below Paris. Should the Parisians succeed in their design, one source of the water supply of the besieged city will be cut off.

The Prussian guns are nearly all in position before Paris and the bombardment will be commenced, from all the batteries simultaneously the moment arrangements are perfected.

The French fortresses of Belfort, Schlestadt and New Breisach are to be attacked at once.

The capture of Toul have been charged with the duty of taking Soissons.

A great stamp is being formed at Anlon, close to the frontier. Twenty-five thousand men of all arms will compose this army.

The Prussians have evacuated Malhouse and are marching on Belfort.

Another Check to the Prussians.

A dispatch from Vendome, a town in the department of Loire et Cher, dated at six o'clock, last evening, states that the following intelligence, The Prussians have been driven from Joinville, Lonry and neighborhood, in the department of Eure et Loire, by the French. They captured twenty prisoners, including one of Prince Albert's couriers. The road between this place Vendome and Donry is thronged with National Guards. There is more enthusiasm in the uprising of France.

An Official Denial.

M. Petrie, formerly Prefect of Paris, to-day publishes, in the name of the Empress a refutation of the Wilhelmshohe manifesto.

The French Cannibles on Friday—Revolutionary Elections ugl to be Proceeded With—Shirking Military Duty—American Ambulance.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, October 8.—A messenger arrived today from Paris with dates from September 30th to October 1st. He reports the loss on Friday at about 500 wounded and 200 killed. The object of the sortie was to blow up the bridge over the Seine and to rouse the courage of the Parisians by gaining a success, where the Prussians were not supposed to be in force. Neither end having been attained, consequently the besieged are greatly depressed.

Rochefort has issued a proclamation, begging the citizens not to construct private barricades. He says there must be unity in the system of defense.

The *Reveille* announces that the ultras do not intend to proceed to revolutionary elections of the municipality to-morrow, because they hope the Government will interfere before.

The Prefect of Police is actively engaged in the attempt to throw light upon M. Petrie's connection with periodical plots against the Empire. Documents have been discovered to show that most of these plots were of the Imperial police and Petrie, Lagrange and Thanbier, Judge De Instruction, were the prime movers. It is said that Petrie was given extensive fonds for his services as conspirator. The complaints of newspapers against members who avoid military duty by booking themselves in some capacity or other, is becoming louder every day. Dr. Evans, the leading spirit of American ambulances, has vanished, leaving the care of the ambulances to others.

Americans Remaining in Paris.

Mr. Washburne states that there is still about two hundred and fifty Americans in the city, of whom about forty are women. Some remain to look after their homes and others from curiosity.

Imperial Extravagance—Cassigane and Jerome David Pensioners on the Civil List—Cost of the Baptism of the Prince Imperial.

Correspondence reveals the fact that both Cassignac and Jerome David were regular pensioners on the civil list. The cost of the Prince Imperial's baptism amounts to 60,000 francs. The cousins, male and female, of the Emperor, received 1,310,975 francs per annum; the Due De Persigny in two months 60,000 francs; the Prince Salticquit, the Countess Gejan, Madame Claude, Wigan, General Morris and many others are down for various sums; 1,200 francs to General De Failly for stuling rums; the Duchess of Mouchy, whose name continually appears, received 20,000,000 francs as a marriage portion; the son of the American Bonaparte had a pension of 12,000 francs; Mademoiselle Mercier, the same; Marquis Prepail, 25,000 francs. The confess, not connected with their pensions, were always getting extra allowances. Prince Achille Murat's debts the Emperor paid a dozen times.

The authorities of Paris have adopted a system of fortifications and four are provided for the people in such quantities that it is shall insure their lasting as long as possible.

The Garde Mobile Armed with Chassepots.

The *Journal Officiel* states that all the Mobiles have Chassepots, and that 280,000 muskets of different kinds have been distributed among the Guards Nationale, and 40,000 to Francstireurs, and there are still 10,000 on hand.

An Trial Conflict.

LONDON, October 7.—The *Nouvelles Du Jour*, a Belgian paper, has an incredulous but definite account of an aerial conflict between Felix Tournachon, Nadar, the celebrated French aronaut, and a Prussian aronaut. The former came off victorious.

Masonic Help for the Families.

LONDON, October 7.—The Masonic fraternity of England have contributed £70,000 sterling for the relief of families of soldiers.

The Great Gun.

For Fort D'Ivry is nearly ready to be placed in position. Its range is eight kilometres, and it requires thirty-five kilogrammes of powder for each discharge.

General Branchitsch has been appointed military governor at Versailles.

The Prussians besieging Strasbe are occupying wooden huts, instead of tents.

Underground Communication.

LONDON, October 7.—Both the *Cologne Gazette* and the *Independance Belge* say that there is complete underground communication to Paris and Tours.

The Belgian papers intimate that the Prussians are alarmed at the approach of winter, and are disposed to press the siege at Paris.

Epernon has been completely evacuated by the Prussians. There are still about 3,000 at Rambouillet. The Prussians say the enemy's cavalry at Tours numbered 1,200, and not 50,000 as first reported.

A dispatch from Bonneville, in the department of Eure et Loire, dated Thursday evening, says the enemy are evacuating the country beyond Tours, and apparently falling back on Etampes.

Bavaria's Objections.

LONDON, October 7.—The only objection the Bavarian Government has to the German Confederacy is her reluctance to place her army under federal charge during times of peace. The *Times* has an eloquent editorial on the rectitude of England's neutrality.

Pierre Bonaparte in London.

LONDON, October 7.—Pierre Bonaparte has arrived here.

The Paris *Moniteur* exhorts the army to oppose increased vigilance and more vigorous resistance to Prussian raids.

Frightful Reports from Paris.

Special to the Times.]

LONDON, October 7.—The following is an extract from a Paris letter, dated October 3: "The Socialists' opposition is still at work and is growing bolder. They now demand the confiscation of the property of all who left Paris, for the benefit of the national defenders, and the sequestration of property of all accomplices in the Bonaparte usurpation. The Government has been weak enough to yield in some points to these men. They also demand the destruction of the column Vendome and of all monuments pertaining to Bonaparte.

The question of food begins to be serious and food riots are feared. Already the club men are urging the people on, saying the provisions belong to the people, and that Paris had no right to take them. Five thousand beeves and four thousand sheep are killed daily, which is perhaps enough for all, if a just distribution were made, but unfortunately money buys the best in quality and quantity, and little or none is left for the poor. Many grocories have been closed by the people. There is no forage for horses, which are being killed for meat. The charcoal and wood have nearly failed, which is a serious thing for the poor. Still the city may hold out some weeks longer without much suffering from famine, if the proper organization is made. The Government has fixed the price of meat and made a requisition for all flour and wheat in the city.

Dreadful Wounds from the Needle Guns.

Writing of the engagement at Chevilly, our Paris correspondent on the 24 inst., says: Dr. Lunbrone describes the wounds of the needle gun as terrible. The balls are of a larger size than any other used.

Made a Mistake.

The Bonbinnes went further into the Prussian lines than those of the French after the last battle. It was fortunate that the party fell into the hands of intelligent Prussian agents, or they would not have escaped in safety.

A Fair Election in Italy

A correspondent writing from Rome, the 31 instant, describes the proceedings attendant upon the balloting for members of the Italian Parliament. He visited the most of the polling places during the day. A fairer plan than that adopted could not be desired by any class of population, except the Priests and those associated with them.

Slight Damage.

All the material damage done within the city by the Italian assault, was that done to the walls of the Porto Pia, the section gate and an Admiralty building and the roofs of two Capitan buildings and the covering of the Sonin Saxon received no injuries. The large palace of Villa Bonsparte was burned by flying missiles. The Papal arms are fast disappearing from the public buildings.

The Shipment of Arms from the United States to France.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, October 7.—Great surprise and regret are expressed by the Prussian embassy here at the shipments of arms from the United States to France. At least if Prussia and Italy are united in an attempt to secure the inviolability of private property not contraband of war, and that America should be the last to risk the friendly relations of the Prussian Government for sake of profit to a few contemptible manufacturers and speculators.

Louis Blanc to the English People.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, October 7.—Louis Blanc has addressed a letter to the English people, denouncing the siege of Paris, and declaring King William and the Prussian people enemies to civilization. He calls the war Pan-Germanism gone mad, and says it is to the interest of the English people to stop it.

BELGIUM.

Troops Ordered Forward.

NAMUR, October 7.—The Belgian troops which had been ordered to withdraw from their observations upon the frontier, and had partially retired, have again been ordered forward.

The Count of Flanders has re-established his headquarters here, and is concentrating a heavy force.

A great camp is being formed at Anlon, close to the frontier. Twenty-five thousand men of all arms will compose this army.

The Prussians have begun the active besiegement of Strasbourg. They are close to the Belgian frontier, and breaches of neutrality are feared.

Gen. Bourbaki Permitted to Re-Enter Metz.

LUXEMBURG, October 7.—General Bourbaki has been permitted to re-enter Metz by order of King William.

The country around Metz is being devastated by the Prussians to prevent the French from obtaining provisions by sorties.

Revolt Among Prisoners.

BRUSSELS, October 7.—There are symptoms of a revolt among the prisoners confined at Beverion. The Belgian Rifles have been sent there as a temporary garrison. Fresh clothing

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, Butler county.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
SIMON DRUM, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE contest is between FREW and HOPKINS. Vote for FREW.

LOOK OUT FOR TRICKS.

It has come to our knowledge that the destruction of the Reform tickets is one of the schemes of the "Regulars." The design, of course, is to deprive voters of ballots that will be most in demand. It is only necessary to caution our friends to be on their guard, and stand firmly at the polls from the hour they open till they close.

THE contest is between FREW and HOPKINS. Vote for FREW.

THE "organ" and "Regular" orators have been making unauthorized proclamations of leading business men, who are Republicans, as being for NEGLEY and not for FREW. It is safe to say that those residing in the Twenty-third District are not for FREW, for the reason that he is not a candidate in that District. They are, nevertheless, good Reformers, and would be for FREW if they were in his district. The hog game won't win.

THE contest is between FREW and HOPKINS. Vote for FREW.

IF THE colored voters are the men we think they are, they must be disgusted with the palaver of the Ring Masters over them, and begin to suspect that their attentions and promises are merely to obtain their votes, and when the election is over they will be cast aside. These Ring Masters have gone so far as to promise any number of colored citizens seats in the Councils and other offices, as though they could be bought with such promises. There was a time when the Ring Masters did the same thing with the Germans, not a single one of whom is now to be found on their Committee. Whether the leaders think the Germans are secure any way, and may be set aside for the new comers, or whether they have come to the conclusion that they are of no account, we will not undertake to decide. But everybody can see how the "Regulars" are proceeding. What all classes of voters should do to exercise their privileges with independence, not as the tools of anybody. They are simply American citizens, and suffrage is too sacred to be regarded in any other light than as a privilege to be used according to the dictates of every man's conscience.

THE contest is between FREW and HOPKINS. Vote for FREW.

THE TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

HON. C. W. GILFILLAN, who is before the people of the Twentieth District for re-election, deserves the support ever due to a faithful public servant. On the question of Tariff, Tax and Revenue his course has been uniformly consistent, and his action as a representative at all times on the side of Protection, in favor of relieving the people of the burthens of taxation and in support of Gen. GRANT's policy of economy and honesty. We entertain no doubt of his election, but would be glad to see his majority swelled to a good round one.

THE contest is between FREW and HOPKINS. Vote for FREW.

FREW AND THE TARIFF.

The principles of Protection can be in no manner supported so effectively in the Twenty-second Congressional District as by electing Major FREW, who is not only the friend of Protection but is able to give it effective support. Identified very closely in business with a community whose interests, in common with those of the whole country, depend largely on the kind of tariff that is framed at the next session, he is the candidate on whom the supporters of Protection should combine. Nothing stands in the way of such a combination but leaders who if they cannot rule would ruin every interest most precious. FREW and the Tariff is the banner for Republicans to rally under on Tuesday. It is the only way to beat HOPKINS

THE contest is between FREW and HOPKINS. Vote for FREW.

GOOD ADVICE BY A "REGULAR."

In his speech in Allegheny, Thursday evening of last week, THOMAS MARSHALL, Esq., gave the Republicans of Allegheny county a piece of good advice, as follows:

"First, I say as I have always said, *don't vote for a man you don't believe is a man of integrity. Take up our ticket and look at every name, and if you see a man there in whom you have not confidence, why if you can find a better man on any ticket scratch the bad man out and put the good one on.* I always said that to you at every election, and I say so now."

This is precisely what the Reformers say. If the advice is followed, as we believe it will be, the Reform ticket will be substituted for the Regular ticket. In times past the Republicans of Allegheny have been in the habit of accepting Mr. MARSHALL as a preacher of sound doctrine, and they will take him at his word now. We hail him as an effective worker for the Reform cause. He makes no secret that if he belonged to the Twenty-second District he would not vote for NEGLEY.

THE contest is between FREW and HOPKINS. Vote for FREW.

THE APPORTIONMENT QUESTION AND MR. SWOPE.

H. BUCHER SWOPE, Esq., seems to have lost sight of the apportionment question altogether, since the exposure we made of his ignorance on the subject. The gentleman was simply the victim of the "dangerous thing" known as "a little knowledge." The Legislature of 1861 passed a premature and abortive law apportioning the State, which was the following year corrected, making the apportionment uniform with the acts since 1802. To prove this uniformity we reprint the dates of all the apportionments acts that we find to have been passed by the Legislature of this State:

Act of April 2, 1802—3 Smith's Laws, 502.
Act of March 20, 1812—5 Smith's Laws, 329.
Act of April 2, 1822—7 Smith's Laws, 667.
Act of June 9, 1835—Pamphlet Laws, 500.
Act of January 18, 1842—Requesting Congress to hurry up the apportionment, in order to save an extra session—Pamphlet Laws, 473.
Act of May 1, 1852—Pamphlet Laws, 404.
Act of April 15, 1862—Pamphlet Laws, 407.

The reason why Mr. SWOPE does not return to the subject is palpable. He has nothing to say.

THE contest is between FREW and HOPKINS. Vote for FREW.

SHALL THE TAXES BE REDUCED?

The Reform Movement means the reduction of taxes, economy in expenditures and honesty in the management of our own affairs. The burden of taxation has become enormous, and every year will increase unless the people take the matter in hand and apply a check by making a change. The Rings and Cliques have done it and will continue to do it, if they are not dethroned. The Reform Movement has opened the way to apply the corrective to these crying evils. If it fail now, office-holders, jobbers and hangers-on will have an indefinite lease of power, which they will use without stint. If the Reform Movement is not successful special legislation will go on; jobs and contracts will continue to be ground out; the Court House Ring will feel licensed to go ahead with their schemes bolder than ever. If ever a stop is to be put to these things it must be done now. That it may be done thoroughly, vote for the whole Reform Ticket.

THE contest is between FREW and HOPKINS. Vote for FREW.

RULE OR RUIN.

Who are the Disorganizers—Where Rests the Responsibility?

Nearly or quite a month ago the Reform Committee made the following offer to the "Regular" Committee:

That all the Candidates on the Reform and Regular tickets be submitted to a vote of the Republicans of the county, at a primary election to be regularly held on the first Saturday in October; that the candidates then receiving the greatest number of votes should constitute the only Republican ticket to be voted for at the October election, to which ticket the Reformers Pledged their hearty support in advance.

This offer the Regular committee rejected.

We print the above to-day. First, to show that the Reformers made an effort to unite the party by offering to submit the question of candidates to the Republicans at large. Second, to show where will rest the responsibility for any adverse consequences of the present division.

Let it be borne in mind that the offer included all the candidates from Congress down; that it was rejected because the "Regular" Managers prefer to see the party defeated if they cannot rule it their own way, in the interest of candidates set up for their benefit.

Republicans! Will you support a faction that acts on the Rule or Ruin principle and openly makes the declaration?

THE contest is between FREW and HOPKINS. Vote for FREW.

ANOTHER TRICK.

What the "United Presbyterian" Did Say.

The "organ" of the "Regulars" prints conspicuously what it pretends is what the *United Presbyterian* has said of Gen. NEGLEY. But for the disreputable tricks of the NEGLEY "Regulars" which have already been exposed, decent people would probably be surprised when they are informed that the *United Presbyterian* has said nothing of the kind. What is paraded in the "organ" as the language of that influential paper was by a Washington correspondent, whose letter was published some months ago, and the publication in the form it appeared in the "organ" is an attempt to deceive which the reader will suitably characterize. What the *United Presbyterian* did say is as follows, as will appear on referring to the issue of the 22d of September:

"Major Frew is a Christian gentleman of large liberality and marked ability. He will be remembered as the author of a series of able and graphic letters, which appeared in our columns some time since, written by him during a visit to Europe. If he is elected he will undoubtedly bring to what is now very much needed, an honest and faithful representative."

"Indeed the whole Reform Ticket is one which is deserving of the support of all honest citizens.

No word of comment need be added. But we will put the question: Is the candidate guilty of such an attempt at deception, to say nothing else about him, worthy of the support of those who do not adopt the motto, "Anything is fair in politics!"

THE contest is between FREW and HOPKINS. Vote for FREW.

THE RULE OF ACTION.

In the issue of next Tuesday's election much more is involved than any merely political event, as the word politics is commonly misunderstood among us. The origin of the misunderstanding to which we refer, is an interesting and important subject of enquiry, which it is in the power of every citizen to investigate for himself. Its consequences, more or less deplorable, more or less fraught with present and deeply felt inconveniences and detriment to society and the commonwealth, are patent to the eyes and familiar to the thoughts of all observers. In fact, some of these consequences of misunderstanding have grown so commonplace, have taken on such an every-day and so homelike an aspect, that, though on one side ludicrous, and on another lamentable, they no longer provoke either laughter or tears. This fact only shows how alarming is our political and social condition. In other departments of activity the bungler, the pretender, the impostor, who claim positions for which they are not qualified by knowledge or character, meet with the contempt and rejection which they merit. In politics alone, the incompetent and the unprincipled meet with countenance and encouragement. In other spheres of life the wise precept of the son of SIRACH—"make not thyself an underling to a foolish man"—finds due recognition and compliance, while the community in mere apathy or else in despair, are content to bare the rule of a clique held together by the "adhesive power of public plunder." Men contemptible in abilities and knowledge, though largely endowed with

> The low cunning which in fools supplies,
> And amply, too, the place of brains,

and quite destitute of the qualities which inspire general confidence and respect, are enabled for years to control the affairs of a great county or district in the interest of their own pockets. Possessed of the patronage of the clique and admitted within its membership, the fortune of a man is made. Though incapable of success in any pursuit of honorable industry, and in character a mere fribble, yet sustained and pushed forward by the brotherhood to which he belongs, the adventurer of whom we speak becomes a conspicuous and influential member of society, or if he possesses only the attributes required in a tool, at least his provisions and his pocket money are sure. When, as sometimes happens, the member of the Ring is gifted with talents, which if wisely used would insure success in a more worthy field, the evils flowing from his political exertion are only the more marked and pernicious. The notorious consequences of the combination and its rule are the degradation of popular self government and the demoralization of the people.

Now the Party of Reform consists of those who believe that such degradation is not unavoidable, is no necessary concomitant of government by the people. With Dr. THOMAS ARNOLD they believe that "politics are the most natural and grandest occupation of the human mind." Especially in this country where the entire control of affairs is in the hands of the people, each citizen must make politics his own personal concern, or our institutions must inevitably perish. If they are to retain any vitality or to prosper, the individual conscience must perform its part in the selection of men to office and in the judgment of their actions.

THE contest is between FREW and HOPKINS. Vote for FREW.

THE MOTION SECONDED.

A leading Republican and business man writes us to say: "I heartily approve of "your suggestion that we should all 'turn "in for FREW.' In common with others, "I have been in doubt about what would "be best to do. I believe FREW to be the bet-"ter man, though I have no special partiality for him. I prefer him on many ac-"counts to NEGLEY, and in every account "to HOPKINS. An examination of the "ground convinces me that by turning in "for him he can be elected, and I second "the motion that Republicans to a man "do it."

Similar sentiments have been expressed from different quarters, and we are confident that Republicans generally are prepared to act on the suggestion as offering the only practical solution of the Congressional question. The vote taken at the Petroleum Board, published elsewhere, where on a square test FREW stood far ahead, is a straw of no mean significance. There are many indications not only that the contest is between FREW and HOPKINS, but that the only way to beat HOPKINS is to TURN IN FOR FREW.

STAND FIRMLY FOR THE RIGHT.

Fit Men Only—No Matter for the Consequences.

[From the New York Tribune, Wednesday, Sept. 28.]

"We ask no one to support an incapable or unworthy candidate for office *because he is called a Republican and has a regular nomination. On the contrary we urge every voter to strike from his ballot any name which he knows to be that of a dishonest or unfit man,* NO MATTER FOR THE CONSEQUENCES. Conventions and wire-workers must be taught that such nominations will not answer, and this is the way to teach them. Do not ask us to particularize and denounce—for the friends of the bad candidates would resent such denunciation by striking at the good ones—but do you make due inquiry, and *scratch off every bad man's name from the ballot you vote.* The immediate consequence may be disagreeable, but the ultimate effect will be wholesome and beneficent. Understand, then, once for all, that we do not wish you to vote for *a thief or a fool because of his politics.* If any Republican nominee is unworthy, you cannot better serve the Republican cause than by *refusing to vote for him,* and thus compelling better nominations thereafter.

"But there are those who, disgusted with a bad name on the ticket of their party, refuse to vote at all; and that is every way wrong and mischievous. It does nothing toward securing better nominations in future, since the good nominees suffer equally with the bad ones. It involves the repudiation of a grave public duty on a pretext utterly insufficient if not wholly irrelevant.

"If every voter would religiously exercise his right of suffrage at each election, taking care *to scratch from his ballot each and every name which ought not to be there,* whether he put a good name in its place or not, we should soon have the right sort of nominees every time. *Unprincipled aspirants would no longer pack primary meetings and buy nominations,* if the inevitable result would be their disgraceful defeat. Let us all resolve to *scratch every bad nominee,* but take scrupulous care to vote for every good one!"

THE contest is between FREW and HOPKINS. Vote for FREW.

FACTS FOR RIVER MEN.

Negley and the River Interest.

The Ohio river, in view of the astonishing development of the coal trade and the consequent construction of mammoth steam tugs, is attracting increasing attention, and especially so at this time, in view of the multiplying encroachments on the channel-way by chartered corporations.

A day's journey up the Monongahela valley will convince the most skeptical as he counts the innumerable barges, boats, railways, steam tugs, thriving villages, vast armies of living workingmen crowding with the instincts of life and the activities of labor this wonderful valley of wealth and industry, the magnitude of this trade. And then, returning to our city, take a view of our wharf, the number of immense tugs in the process of construction; visit our machine shops and see the giant engines building for these tugs; count the carpenters, boat builders, machinists, painters, turnishers, &c., and add to this array of astounding facts the long line of completed tugs crowding our wharves, with crews living in our midst, adding to the vast and increasing wealth of this community and you may form some estimate of the enormous proportions of this trade; and yet the life, the very existence of this trade is dependent upon the unimpaired navigation of the Ohio River

Now, the very pertinent question on the eve of our election is, what has NEGLEY done for this trade, for the protection and improvement of this great highway? While he was looking after the interest of Norfolk, in Virginia, Pittsburgh is not even ranked as a Port of Entry. Busy with his "Oriental" Steamship Company, with its huge subsidy of untold acres of the public domain, the Ohio river receives the meager sum of $50,000—not a single voluntary effort to protect the rights and immunities of our great home water-way—while the Hon. JOSEPH WALTON, a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, a body which the "organ," in its shallow comprehension of public policy, declares has nothing to do with the question, has done more to relieve this grave subject than the attention of Congress than NEGLEY, though he was supposed to represent this District in that body with his residence for the time being in Washington City. Through Mr. WALTON's far reaching sagacity and entire devotedness to home interests, conscious of NEGLEY's utter inefficiency, a joint committee of the Senate and House of our Legislature was appointed to visit Washington City and impress upon Congress the vast importance and the urgent necessity of legislative action in behalf of the imperilled interests of river navigation and the trade dependent thereon.

Those of our citizens who were at the National Capitol during the visit of this joint committee are fully aware of the decided impressions they made, backed as they were, by the authority of this great Commonwealth; and had it not been for the advanced period in the session of Congress and consequent press of business engaging the attention of the members during the closing hours it cannot be doubted they would have been entirely successful in the accomplishment of their mission.

Let thinking men ponder on these potent facts and vote accordingly. The erection of a railroad bridge, now under way at Cincinnati, so pregnant with certain disaster to our great interests invest these considerations with a force they never had before.

River Men, Coal Men, vote for those men who work for you.

THE contest is between FREW and HOPKINS. Vote for FREW.

NEW PUBLICATION.

"Palace and Hovel, or Phases of London Life." published by Hartman and Bliss, Hartford, Conn. Agent for Pittsburgh: William Wilson at office of Hostetter and Smith, No. 60 Water street.

This is a handsomely printed volume of six hundred and sixty-two pages, and is made up, as the title page informs us, of personal observations of an American in London, by day and night, with graphic descriptions of regal and noble personages, their residences and relaxations; together with vivid illustrations of the manners, social customs, and modes of living of the rich and the reckless, the destitute and the depraved, in the metropolis of Great Britain." The work is from the pen of Daniel Joseph Kirwan, and the material was gathered from personal observation, while the writer was acting as a special correspondent of the New York *World*. He spent a year in the great metropolis, and during that time he "sketched its haunts of vice, misery and crime, as well as its fairer and brighter aspects." London life is sketched in these pages with a minuteness of detail which few writers have attempted, and the names of many of the most distinguished as well as notorious personages, are used with extraordinary freedom. To many readers, the book will perhaps be more acceptable had some of the chapters been omitted; but the descriptions contained therein are doubtless as truthful and accurate as those which show the better and brighter phases of London life. The style is exceedingly entertaining throughout, and the book, aside from its graphic illustrations of manners and customs, contains much valuble statistical information.

The book is sold only by subscription, and persons wishing to purchase will call upon or address the agent as above.

Captain Hervey's second Chinese labor experiment at Belleville, New Jersey, is progressing favorably. The following remark of his son indicates one useful trait: "I taught one of the youngest of the Chinese to mash the food for the hogs. I was much surprised, when we had finished the first lessons, to observe him, without hint or instruction, carefully gather the twenty or thirty kernels of corn which had wasted to the ground during the process of feeding, and add them to the mash. I should have thoughtlessly trampled them in the ground; he saved them, just as thoughtlessly, perhaps, from old habits of economy."

The Commissioner of Mining Statistics gives the product of precious metals in the United States last year at $85,500,000, distributed as follows: California, $20,000,000; Nevada, $14,000,000; Oregon and Washington Territory, $4,000,000; Idaho, $7,000,000; Montana, $12,000,000; Colorado and Wyoming, $4,000,000; New Mexico, $500,000; Arizona, $1,000,000; other sources, $1,000,000. At the San Francisco Mint the deposits for the first eight months of 1870 have been, of gold, 779,211 ounces, against 532,686 ounces in 1869, and 399,601 ounces in 1867. The silver deposits in the same time have been 209,101 ounces, against 99,661 ounces for last year.

On account of the yellow fever, all communication between Governor's Island and New York has ceased.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Letters of General Irwin and D. A. Nagle in Reply to the Beaver Radical.

BEAVER, October 5, 1870.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The Beaver *Radical*, in its last two issues, charges me with having offered to give D. A Negle, Esq., two thousand dollars for the purpose of defeating two Republican candidates for the Legislature in Philadelphia. I pronounced the statement false in every particular through the columns of subsequent issues of the Beaver *Argus*. But the poison of this wholesale slander of M S. Quay may be felt abroad where his calumnious sheet circulates to some extent; and it is for the purpose of having an antidote applied immediately that I avail myself of your extensive circulation in publishing the following letter from D. A. Nagle, Esq., contradicting, in unqualified terms, the charges of that pestiferous libeler, M. S. Quay:

Mr. Nagle informs me he had prepared a communication denying the statements of M. S. Quay in regard to the charges alluded to above, in which he endeavored to show the estimation in which he is held by all who know his utter unreliability in all matters relating to politics, and how necessary it is to have any statement by him in this regard corroborated. This communication he thought advisable to with hold for the present.

The Beaver *Argus* for this week was published before I received D. A. Nagle's letter.

Yours, respectfully, &c.,
W. W. IRWIN.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30, 1870.

W. W. Irwin, Esq., State Treasurer:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 25th has been received, also an article cut from the Beaver *Radical* asserting that you offered to me two thousand dollars to be used in defeating two Republican candidates for the Legislature in Philadelphia. I pronounce every word of that article to be an unqualified falsehood. In the first place, you have never spoken or intimated to me in any manner relating to the election of Republican candidates for the Legislature in this city; and, in the second place, I have had no conversation whatever with the editor of the Beaver *Radical* or any other person where your name was mentioned in regard to anything relating to what has been published in the Beaver *Radical*.

I am, as ever, yours truly,
D. A. NAGLE.
406 Walnut street.

"RING" POLITICS.

Political Peddling and Its Consequences.

[From the Philadelphia Public Record, October 6th.]

It is time that all who blindly adhere to the local machinery of party politics and the maneuvering and machinations of professional politicians, and who either directly or indirectly encourage them, should learn that, in the minds of thousands and tens of thousands of our best and most respected citizens of all parties, and every honest pursuit in life, there is a rooted and increasing contempt for local political partisanship, and a fixed determination to break it down if possible.

We find this sentiment prevailing in every section of the city, and a unanimous conviction that nothing good can be expected from any city officers elected under purely partisan auspices. Such persons are, in nearly every case, professional and chronic office seekers, party hacks, who have obtained their nominations by trickery, violence or bribery, and, when in office, are the inevitable slaves of the cliques that elect them, and who are compelled by corruption in office, to repay themselves the money spent in obtaining the nomination and election. The system which thrusts them on the people is a very costly one, and the tax payer foots the bill.

This is not theory, but stern fact, fully illustrated by the glaring ignorance, inconsistency and profligacy which has disgraced municipal positions, by the disregard of all the essential features of public improvement, and by the gloom and discontent which pervade a taxridden community, which is deprived of the substantial return it has a right to expect from its servants. All men who live upon labor, or support and property to take care of, whether it be greater or less, know well that it is matter of which political party possesses the offices —the welfare of the community at large is a matter of but little consideration to them. The men who ask the votes of the people on party grounds, and who resort to ruffianly and unfortunate means to procure these votes, when they are in office, scarcely ignore the interests of the people who elected them, and while paid to perform the most important functions, do, rather, while they appropriate to their own compensation they could obtain in any private and competitive occupation, do little or nothing in their duties, but degrade themselves and the community by the grossest and most unblushing use of their offices.

Under the prevailing system it would almost seem unreasonable to expect a better government. Politics is a specialty for which few men are fitted, and men who are fitted under the present system he is necessarily disqualified from any other pursuit. No merchant, no banker, no butcher, no baker, no man pursuing any legitimate calling to support himself and his family would, for obvious reasons, think of employing in a really responsible position any office-seeking professional politician, and yet all the offices in the present time under the spur of the party whip, are filled by men who look for such men to go to Washington and Harrisburg, as our representatives, to manage the affairs of our city and county, and all the time with our eyes wide open to the fact that, at such hands, all our best interests will be run and are withering, and the moral sense of the community is becoming degraded.

We say the time has come when, in all that concerns our people under the present mockery of party politics, it is more profitable and praiseworthy to be a public spirited, independent citizen than to be called a Republican or a Democrat. More than all this, things have reached such a pass that it is necessary to say thinking men—any good citizen—to be found voting at the dictum of either of the present political parties in this county or community. It is an insult to our intelligence to have that "objectionable man," nominated by corrupt and ruffianly conventions, must be "overlooked" in order to defeat the "opposite side." The so-called "objectionable" man represent only themselves or the "rings" which control them, and the corruption of such men have brought the politics of the county to its present disgraceful condition.

There is but one way to reform this matter, and that is to satisfy these "rings" and party managers that *nominations made for such purposes are worthless.* It is the duty of every citizen to vote, and to vote intelligently and honestly; to vote for the best men, to "scratch" the ticket *freely* and not to acknowledge the right of any irresponsible, cormpt and bigoted power under the name of "party" to control the perfect freedom of the individual ballot. If every citizen would refuse to vote for any men who owed his nomination to corrupt trickery, or violence, we are satisfied that the purity of elections would soon be restored in this country, and that only honest men would be filled by men who really and honestly represented the will of the people.

STATE POLITICS.

A. S. Dickson, Esq., has received the Republican nomination for Senator in Belleville, carrying every ward by a large majority.

A man named Thomas Hardy, a Democratic voter of Philadelphia, has registered his name in twenty different voting places. How many others have followed his example is unknown; but the thing is to be settled.

Penn, the Pennsylvania correspondent of the German *Volks Zeitung*, says: Theodore Cuyler, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Second District, has withdrawn, as has been anticipated. Cresley, the bolting Republican candidate, has been looking for this and counting upon receiving the Democratic vote. He represents the "revenue reformers," alias free-traders, and the arrangement has been concocted by the chief operators in New York. If the name of Neill and Cresley in the field, O'Neill will have three or four thousand majority.

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BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day mutually agreed to retire existing betwen a the subscribers under the firm and style of

JOHNSON & PAINE.

Was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of January, 1870. All debts owing to and by the said firm will be settled by their successors, PAINE & ABLETT.

G. W. SPEAR,
J. ABLETT,
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscribers have formed a partnership under the name of PAINE, ABLETT & CO., to do the business as Manufacturers and Dealers in Lubricating Oil, at Rhetzhuld stand, No. 309 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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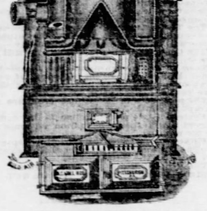

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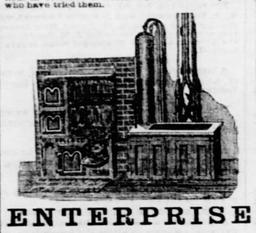

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Money Drawer,
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Brewster's Patent Alarm and Combination Lock.

Retail Dealers and others who have Money Drawers exposed (and consequently frequent losers from till tappers), would do well to call and examine this Drawer, now on exhibition at

84 WOOD STREET.

S. B. SWEM,
AGENT.

CITY BONDS
FOR SALE.

City Bonds issued by the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of improving

Penn Avenue,

And known as "Penn Avenue Bonds," are now offered for sale at the

Masonic
DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 131 Smithfield Street.

These Bonds have twelve years to run, pay seven per cent. interest, FREE FROM TAXES, interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st of August and February. Principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer.

These Bonds are secured to the City by a lien upon all the property fronting on said avenue, worth many times the value of the Bonds to be issued, consequently no safer investment can be made.

Coupon Bonds sold at par, and accrued interest.

GEORGE C. McLEAN,
Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

OCTOBER 3d.

THE RECENT
SHARP ADVANCE
IN THE PRICE OF
PRINTS,

Was exceedingly distasteful to both Jobbers and Retailers, and seriously injured General Trade.

WE NOW ANNOUNCE

A Concession in Prices,

AND OFFER OUR

ENTIRE STOCK
OF
PRINTS

AT PRICES THAT WILL ENABLE RETAILERS TO SELL THEM AT

12 1-2 CENTS,

AND

Make a Good Profit.

We Also Offer a New and Choice Make
OF
ALL-WOOL
Plaid Flannel,

PRICE,
40 Cents.

McELROY,
DICKSON
& CO.,
54 WOOD STREET.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 7, 1870.

The local discount market is active, and a better supply of loanable means is reported. The banks are taking more liberally the paper offered, and good paper is scarce in the outside market. It is believed that the market is rapidly assuming again an easy condition.

—In New York, says the *Herald* of yesterday, there was more animation in the Wall street markets than has been perceptible for a long time, and while it is very certain that the outside public, who, after all, are the great patrons of Wall street, have had their time wholly engrossed in the making of money in legitimate channels this fall—a fact which accounts for the dullness of the season so far—the brokers look for a very active season in the winter, when the public have leisure to scan the stock list and venture some of the money which they have earned in the present prosperous season in trade. In this view of the case it is difficult to say how far the movement of the past few days is a precursor of this expected activity. The street has been so often deceived by a number of spasmodic movements this fall, each of which seemed to be the ground swell of the long looked for rising tide, that the present partial revival of activity is regarded with considerable caution, for it may or may not be the last final surge which is to initiate the campaign. In determining for the real situation the street is guided to a certain extent by the continued ease in money, the cautious ones being of several grades, those who were willing to wait the passage of the 15th of September, and those who thought it better to let the 1st of October go by and those whose doubts go not beyond the 15th of November. It will be seen that two-thirds of these cautious people have now satisfied themselves that it will be impossible to lighten money this fall in such a manner as to hazard their ventures, and hence the market has reached the point where these two classes. The rate on call loans to-day was four to five per cent., on government bonds and five to six per cent. on stocks, the highest rate mentioned being the exception rather than a usual late. The signs, indeed, favor five per cent. as the rate on stocks within a few weeks if the movement in the interior does not assume a different character under the more active European demand for wheat, and breadstuffs, for the operations of the Treasury are calculated to keep the market constantly supplied. The stringency is expected by many prominent capitalists who were waiting to employ their funds at high rates of interest, to show in the better demand for discounts, which are more current than they have been since midsummer, when money was lying a drug in the banks, and are absorbed quite readily at seven, and a half to eight per cent. for prime paper.

—The fluctuations in government bonds are very light, and a firm undertone exists in the market, that sustains a remarkable steadiness.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following transactions of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	112¾	113	113
U. S. Bonds '62	113	112⅝	112⅞
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65	112	111⅞	112
U. S. Bonds '65 new	110¾	110⅝	110¾
U. S. Bonds '67	110¾	110⅝	110¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110¾	110⅝	110¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	113¼	113	113⅛

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	109½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110¾
Pittsburgh & Railway	90
Central Pacific Railway	92
Currency Pacific	109

—The New York *Tribune*, in speaking of the status of the Wall street market, says: The cliques have evidently determined to give an upward impulse to prices in order to create a market upon which they can sell, and street speculators follow the direction indicated. The market is completely under the control of these large holders of stock, and if they determine that to be able to sell they must buy, prices will advance according to their ability to accumulate additional stock. The theory no doubt is, that with the abundance of money there will be no difficulty in attracting speculation for a rise. It remains to be seen whether the outside public will respond to the movement. It is evident to-day that a wider distribution of speculation is urgently desired, and hence the manipulations extend to Reading, New York Central, Lake Shore, and a few others of the active railways. It is not improbable under this new programme, that we may have a sharp rise in prices, but the foundation is as insecure as before. There is nothing to sustain the bears in a movement against present prices, although the intrinsic merits of particular stocks might justify sales for a decline. The bubble of speculation, when pricked, will collapse suddenly, and outsiders will promptly, as heretofore, be left floundering. The prices of stocks were strong to-day, under the influence of Reading, which reached 93¾. In the afternoon, however, under a pressure of sales, to realize, the price broke one per cent., the share market sympathizing in the decline, though to a less extent.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 7, 1870.	10.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	12.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
C & H	92¾	93¼	93	93¼	93½	93½
Do scrip	92¾	93	93	93	93	93
Erie	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	22⅞	23
Reading	93¼	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	94
Harlem	132	132	132			
Hud. Canal						
Lakeshore	93¼	93⅝	93½	93½	93¾	93¾
Ill. Cent.		106¼				
Cleve. & P	106¼	106¼	106½	106½	106½	106½
C. & A.	80	80	80	80	80	80
Do pref'd	88	88	88½	88½	88½	88½
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
St. Paul	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Do pref'd	81	81	81	81	81	81
Wabash		52¾		52¾		52¾
Do pref'd		80		80		80
Fort Wayne		117½		117¾		117¾
Ohio & M	21¾	22	22	22	22	22
Chi. & Alt		112¾		112¾		112¾
Do pref'd		120		120		120
R. I.						
B. & H. and E.		93¾		93¾		93¾
N. Y. Cent.		107¾		107¾		108
Canton Co.		57		57		57
Quicksilver		5		5		5
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Adams Ex			67¾			
Wells F.			28			
American			42¾			
U. S.			67¾			
Gold	113	113	113	113	113⅛	113⅛

A comparison between Thursday's and Friday's quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92¾	93¼	¾	
N. Y. Central scrip	93¾	93¾	¼	
Erie	22⅝	22⅞	¼	
Reading	93¼	93¾	½	
Harlem	131	132	1	
Illinois Central	132	132		
Lake Shore	93¼	93¼		
Cleve. and Pitts.	106¾	106¼		½
Northwestern	81½	80¾		¾
Do. preferred	88¼	88¼	¼	
Rock Island	117	117¾	¼	
St. Paul	64	63¾		¼
Do. preferred	81½	81¾	¼	
Wabash	52¾	52½		¼
Do. preferred	80	80		
Fort Wayne		117¾	¼	
Ohio & Miss	22	22		
Chi. & Alt		112¾		
Do. pref'd		120		
B. & H. and E.		93¾		
N. Y. Cent.	107¾	107¾		
Canton Co.	57	57		
Quicksilver	5	5		
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾		
Adams Express	67½	67¾	¼	
Gold	113	113	¼	

—At Philadelphia, yesterday's *Ledger* says: The local stock market was quite active and prices were well maintained throughout the list. The share list was especially strong, and the spirit of speculation more rampant than we have before observed it for some months. Reading lead off, opening at 93¾, and after touching 94, fell off to about the opening price—the sales of the day reaching 16,500 shares. The price of this stock some days ago was about 88. The advance of two dollars per share in so short a time is charged by the "bears" as a "ring" movement to put up the price as a speculation. The "bulls," on the contrary, say the cause is just appreciation of the stock by investors, and that the only wonder about it is that the public did not earlier discover its value.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 8, 1870. }

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	13 c	Juniata B	11½c
Alpha A	13 c	Anchor C	12 c
Eagle Extra	13 c	Duquesne	11½c
Conewago	12½c	Glencoe	11½c
Idaho	12½c	Kennsylvania	11½c
Nonatook	12½c	Magnolia	11½c
Pittsburgh Family	12 c	Allegheny	10½c
Walnut Creek	12½c	White Fawn	9 c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	12 c	Mourning	18½c
Merrimack W	13½c	American	11½@12 c
Sprague's	11 c	Oriental	11 c
Pemberton	11 c	Gloucester	11 c
Conestoga	11 c	Garner	11½c
Lancaster	11 c	Troy	6½c
Wamsutta	7½@8 c	Allen Pinks	12½c
Saltings	10½c		

DELAINES.

Pacific	12½ to 20c	Hamilton	12½@20c
Manchester	12½ to 17c	Armures	18 @19c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	17 c	Belvidere	14c
Gloucester	15½c	American	11c
Glasgow	13½c	Laurel G	12½c
Wamsutta	15		

TICKS.

Conestoga Premium A	33c
Gold Medal	26c
Conestoga C, C, A	22c
Kellyville #	19c
Eagle Yarns, Candlewick Carpet Chain and Twine	

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, October 7, 1870. }

REMARKS—The changes in the market since our last report have been so few that we feel inclined to reproduce our yesterday's report intact. Business is gradually improving, and the fall trade will, without doubt, be unprecedented in the annals of Pittsburgh commerce. As before stated, all wholesale dealers and jobbers are fully prepared to meet the wants of country dealers, and are prepared to sell at reasonable rates and on accommodating terms. Consult the columns of the COMMERCIAL and they will unerringly direct you to reliable houses—whoever advertises in this paper means business, and will not go back on his statements. Flour is quiet, firm, and prices unchanged, with the exception of Lilly Mills, Kentucky winter and Ford's and Crossett's brands, which have been reduced. Mill rates are unchanged. Grain market unchanged. In groceries we make one or two slight changes. Bacon and provisions are not materially changed and firm, and the trade reported fair. The local market is still amply supplied with all seasonable articles.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts increasing, 1,679 bbls having received since our last; sales at $2 75@3 00 a bbl.

APPLES—Receipts since our last were 636 barrels. In regard to prices, they remain unchanged. Sales mixed lots at $2@2 50 a bbl; choice lots $3@3 25. The supply is in excess of the demand.

BEESWAX—Dealers are well supplied; we are reported regular sales at 28@30c ₱ ₱.

BROOM CORN—Dealers are the regular rates: Shaker No. 1 ₱ dozen $4 50; Shaker No 2 ₱ doz $4 00; Hurl A No 1 ₱ doz $1 00; Hurl No 1 ₱ doz $1 50; Hurl No 2 ₱ doz $1 25; Braid No 1 ₱ doz $4 25; Braid No 2 ₱ doz $4 00; Round Hurl ₱ doz $3 25; Plain Hurl ₱ doz $2 75, and Western common $2 00.

BUTTER—The supply of choice butter is not equal to the demand. Receipts light, being only 46 packages. Choice roll, for table use, brings 28@30c ₱ ₱, and some fine sold at 32@35c.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in freely and can be purchased at $12@15 50 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—The supply is light and price have advanced; sales at $3 75@4 25 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—In fair demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $1 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₱ pound.

HOUSE CORDAGE—Daily market is well supplied. We can report sales at 6@7c ₱ ₱.

FEED—The demand is still active, and sales regularly made at the following rates: Shorts $1 ₱ cwt; chopped corn and oats $1 80 ₱ cwt; chopped rye $2 00 ₱ cwt; bolted corn meal $1 ₱ bush; bran, $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs, $1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 80 ₱ cwt.

WHISKEY—The expected advance did not take place. The market is reported firm at 90c for high wines, and $1 05 for proof ₱ gallon.

CANDLES—We are reported sales of 15½c for mould; 20c for star, and 18@19 for stearine ₱ ₱.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 5½c; No. 3 5½c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal 5 and 6, ₱ barrel 200 lbs $10; half barrels 100 lbs at $5 25.

FEATHERS—Are in moderate demand, with sales reported from first hands at 60@62c; store sales were made at the usual advance. The season for activity is drawing near.

SOAP—Prices are steady. Smith's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; posh, No. 1, 6c.

BAR IRON—Dealers are firm and prices for sales are regularly made at 10½c ₱ ₱.

SHOT—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; sal soda, 3½c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

HAY—In demand fair; sales from wagon at $10 @12 50 per ton.

RAGS—Market quiet and unchanged; sales are regularly made at 4@4½c per pound.

DRIED FRUIT—Market quiet and prices uncertain; new peaches (halves) are sold in a small way at 12c.

RAISINS—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $6 50.

LIME—The market was steady but not active; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

CHICKENS—The supply is fair and prices the same: 50@60c ₱ pair from coop.

FLOUR—There have been some slight changes on certain brands of flour, which we note below. The demand for flour is quiet, and we report an increasing local demand. Lilly Mills, choice winter, $6 50; Kentucky amber, $7 00; Pittsburgh, $6 00; New Yorker Flour, $7 50; good brands, bakers, $6 00@6 25; new wheat flour, $6 00@6 25. Old Dominion, Lilly Mills; National (white wheat) bbls $7 50; sacks $7 25; Pan Handle (southern amber) bbls $6 00; sacks $6 25; Morning Glory, bbls, $6 00; sacks $6 30; Palmetto, bbls $6 75; sacks $6 40.

GROCERIES—Trade fair and prices unchanged, with the exception of regular changes. Sugars, which we note below: Trade good and quotations as follows:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22½c ₱ ₱.

SUGARS—Unrefined, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13¾c; B coffee 13½c; extra 13¼c; yellow C, 12¾c; fair to fair, 12½c; good, 12¼c.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@ 11¾c; Havana, in boxes, 11¼@12¾c; Molasses sugars 9¾@10 3-16c; centrifugal sugars 11¾@12c.

SYRUPS—Prices declined 3c ₱ gallon; Havemeyer & Elder's, bbls, white honey drips, 34c; Lovering's 65c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50 and 60c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 52@60c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

CHEESE—The demand is still fair and prices firm and unchanged. We quote: Reserve 12@12½c; factory 11@11½c; Goshen 14@ 14½c ₱ ₱.

POTATOES—The supply is fully up to the demand, and no sales are made at the following figures: Prime Peachblows at 75@80c ₱ bushel; Maryland Sweets $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel; Yams at $3 75@4 00 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Are becoming scarcer and prices are irregular; sales being made from $1 50, $2 00@2 75 ₱ bush.

BREWSTAR—A small supply of the new crop has appeared; prices are not quotable.

GRAIN—Receipts: Oats, 600 sacks; rye, 103 sacks; barley 317 sacks; wheat 1,100 sacks; corn 893 sacks. Following were the ruling figures of the market: No 1 white wheat, $1 30@1 35; No 2 do $1 25. Oats are quiet but unchanged; sales are reported, first hands, at 46@48c, with resales at 48@50c; we can report sales 5 car loads at 47@48c delivered. Corn is dull and prices unchanged; round lots are held at 83@ 85c. The stock has been reduced to a limited amount. Rye not very active; we can report sales at 84@90c, with offers to buy at 87c. Barley dull; prices unchanged. Being governed principally by prices in the west, sales were reported at 85@90c for spring. $1 10 for prime. Sold at $1 15@1 18 for choice fall.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $3 00 ₱ case, other brands sold at $3 25@3 37 case.

BEANS—There was a more active demand; few old on market, and new brings $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel.

SALT—Market well supplied. We note sales of saltpetre at 9@9½c ₱ pound, by the car load. Coarse is dull and nominal. Sales of fine Ashton Hyraulite at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75; St. Ives $2 50.

TALLOW—The market is well supplied. We note sales of city rendered at 8@8½c ₱ ₱; country 7½ and 8 lower figures.

CIDER—Is more plenty in the market, and prices are at reduced figures ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—There has been no change since our last report. No. 1 is held at $1 10 ₱ gallon, and we are reported an active trade demand; sales No 1 at $1 18 ₱ gallon; No 2 lard oil at 80@85c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 20@1 22, and pure No 2, 88c per gallon.

SEEDS—The market was a dull; nothing doing worthy of notice. Timothy—buyers are offering, the season being considered over. Clover can be purchased at $5 00, although there are lots held at higher figures. Flaxseed is quoted at $2 15 per bush.

HAMS AND PROVISIONS—Breakfast bacon is a shade higher and mess pork lower. We quote as follows: shoulders 12½c; sugar cured hams 16½c; clear sides 17¾c; breakfast bacon 21c; plain sugar cured hams, 24½c; canvassed and sugar-cured hams 25½c; beef 21c. Lard in tierces 16½c; half bbls, 17½c; buckets 18c. Mess pork $17 50 ₱ bbl. Trade is somewhat brisk.

TEA NUTS—There is a better demand, and sales are making as follows: Wilmington raw, ₱ bushel, $3 25@3 50; do roasted, $4 75@5 00; Jamaica, raw, $3 25@3 50; do roasted, $4 75@ $5 00. Inferior can be bought at lower figures.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied. We report sales in a regular way at 95c@$1 00 ₱ bushel.

BEESWAX—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We note sales at 28@30c ₱ ₱.

HONEY—Prices have advanced; sales of strained at 28@32c ₱ ₱.

EGGS—Market firm with plenty of purchasers at current prices, viz: 27@28c ₱ doz.

GRAPES—The season for grapes is drawing to a close, and the supply is lighter; sales are now made at 8@9c ₱ ₱.

HOPS—The crop coming in freely and selling at $1 00 ₱ bush.

FISH—The season for activity is over. There is a fair demand. Inquiry at the following: Mackerel No. 1 shore, $28 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 bay, $26 50@27 00; No. 2 shore mediums, $18; large $18 50; in half bbls 50 cents additional; No. 3 large, $15 50; No. 3 shore, $14; No. 3 Lake herring $4 10; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $6@7. Lake Shore $9 00 ₱ half bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 8, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market yesterday was a dull one. Holders of the raw material were firm; buyers, however, were not disposed to pay the figures demanded. The natural result was a quiet market and nothing done worthy of special notice. Taking the week as whole the sales were quite light.

CRUDE.

The market was devoid of animation. We have only a single operation to note and that was in settlement. The nominal rates were as follows: Spot 35@35½c; October 35½; November 35@35½c; December 34½c; January 34½c; all year, S. O., 35@35½c; B. O., all year 33c.

Sales 2,000 bbls. settlement, spot, 35c.

REFINED.

The market was a weak one, dealers being wide apart in their views, without any probability of coming to terms. We continue to quote as follows: Spot 25½@25½c; October 25½; 6@25½c; November 24½c; December 24½c; B. O., all year 23½c.

OIL BARRELS—Market stronger and prices higher. Sales 1,000 city make S. O. October at $2 25.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, October 7.—The *Herald* says: The market opened quiet and dull this morning, and remained without any considerable degree of activity throughout the day. Generally holding; prices from 5 to 10c above the best figures offered by buyers. The inquiry was light, and only for oil required for immediate disposal. On lower creek the majority of buyers were offering $3 05, though last casional bids were made at $3 10, with sellers at $3 10@3 15. Sales were made on lower creek at $3 10, sellers option all year. Outside markets quoted dull and quiet.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$3 15
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 10
500 bbls upper creek	3 10
500 bbls upper creek	3 10
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 10
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 10
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 10
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 15
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 10
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 12½
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 10
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 10
500 bbls lower creek	3 10
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 10
1,000 bbls lower creek S. O., all year	3 05
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 30 days	3 10
1,000 bbls lower creek, H. G	3 25

NEW YORK, October 7—closing 6.—Crude in bulk quiet at 35@35½c the latter price for small lots. Refined in general inquiry; one or two full lots sold at steady prices; also 10,000 bbls, October, part last evening, at 25¾. Philadelphia delivery: Slow market at nominal rates; sales 1,500 bbls refined standard white for last half October at 25¾, and 1,000 bbls do last half at 25½c; November 24½c; December 24½c.

TITUSVILLE, October 7.—Market quiet at $3 10 @3 15 per bbl per creek.

ROUSEVILLE, October 7.—Market quiet; offering $3 10@3 15; asking $3 20.

SHARPSBURG, October 7.—Market quiet and unchanged at $3 10 on road, and $2 80@2 90 at wells.

OIL CITY, October 7.—Market very quiet; regardless $3 15 on lower creek; 46 gravity is $3 10 on lower creek; 44 gravity is $3 05 on lower creek. Oil City.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 7.—Market dull at $3 10@3 20 for light oils, and $3 30 for gravities.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—Market dull; P. L. S. to W. 24½c; S. W. 25½c; crude 11½c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, October 7.—Cotton—Futures: There have been large transactions for the balance of the year in heavy gravity, and prices range from 12 9-16@13c; sales 5,000 October at 12¾c. Receipts 500 bales, spot at 25½c. Market about 25c. and steady but quiet. Philadelphia—No sales; prices 25¾, and dull.

LIVERPOOL, October 7.—Market quiet but firmer than yesterday; offering at $3 10@3 15, sellers asking on advance or 5 to 10 cents on these prices.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 5:30 P. M.—Refined, spot, 25¾c; October, 25¾; November, 24¾; December 24, Crude 11c. Market exceedingly dull.

RELEASANTVILLE, October 7.—Market quiet and dull at $2 75@3 75.

ROUSEVILLE, October 7.—Market quiet but firm at $3 25@3 30. Sales at $3 30.

TITUSVILLE, October 7—Market quiet at yesterday's prices—$3 20.

MORE NEW WELLS.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 7.—Two new wells were struck on the McCray farm to-day and are doing 250 barrels each per day. One is owned by the exception of regular lease. They are not the sole proprietors, but the principal partners.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	480	Cosmos Refinery	240
Standard Oil Works	480	Vesta Oil Works	480
Cosmos Oil Works	480	Standard Oil Works	480
Cosmos Oil Works	174	Fisher Bros	240
J. Wood & Co	240	Penn Oil Refinery	240
J. K. Truax & Co	240	Peacock & Bro	240
H. Lewis & Co	154	Spang & Co	240
W. O. Tweedie	160	Spray Oil Works	240
Star Oil Works	160	David Bly & Co	240

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

O C and A V R R to Vesta Oil Works, 270 bbls; O C and A V R R to Cosmos Oil Works, 74 do; O C and A V R R to Standard Oil Works, 80 do; O C and A V R R to Vesta Oil Works, 282 Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, Frew & Co, 146 do; R S Danner to Fisher Bros, 120 do; The Hackett to Cosmos Oil Works, 74 do; T W Young to Fisher Bros, 74 do; R S Danner to Eagle Oil Works, 228 do; D C Herbst to Penn Oil Works, 240 do; Maryland Sweets $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl; Yams at $3 75@4 00 ₱ bbl.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

October 6, 1870.

Lockhart, F & Co, 332 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 837 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Refining Co, 156 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Sires & Co, 266 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsith & Co, 82 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

McKelvey Bros & Co, 834 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Tarr & Logan, 8 & Co, 151 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 254 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

[illegible] to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fuller, Marvin & Co, 161 bbls to Logan Bros, Philadelphia.

W Eyler, 50 bbls to Wm Baldwin & Co, Philadelphia.

Tidewell Bros, 50 bbls to Buckenham & Greer, Philadelphia.

Total shipments ..... 2,367 bbls.

Refined Oil Shipped East by Pa. R. R. For Week Ending Thursday, October 5th, 1870.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	1	Hallman & H. m	1
Bryan & Caughey m	1	Jones & L. m	1
J Wood & Co. m	2	McClelland & Co. m	2
Robinson, R & Co. m	1	Zug & Co. m	1
Reese, Graff & Dull. m	3	J W Porter, metal	2
Total			15

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

M Smith, m	1

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Reagent, m	7	Lyon, Shorb & Co. m	2
John Moorhead, m	3	Hallman & H. m	1
R Whiter, m	1	J W Porter, m	1
Total	16		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co. b	2	Coleman, Rahm & Co. m	2
Zug & Co. m	1	Union Iron Mills. o	2
Shoenberger, B & Co. o	5	Park, Bros & Co, c	1
Reese, Graff & Dull, o	1		
Total	12		

MEMPHIS, October 7.—Cotton firm at 11½c; receipts 1,062 bales; exports 686 bales; week's receipts 4,342 bales; exports 2,462 bales; stock 5,839 bales. Flour firmer and unchanged. Corn 70@75c. Oats 48@50c. Hay $22@24. Bran $18 50. Lard 16@18c. Pork irregular at $26. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 14@c; sides at 16 @ 17½c.

MONTHLY REPORT.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, blooms and ore by the following railroads, for September, 1870; also, a comparison with September, 1869:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	282	Loomis & Co	8
do in Allegheny	89	McKnight & Co	2
J. Wood, Sons & Co	78	Hallman & H	145
Coleman, Rahm & Co	47	Bryan & Co	94
Reese, Graff & Co	45	Union Iron Mills	55
Superior Mills	52	Lewis, Oliver & P	27
Wm. Smith	1	Tolten & Co	5
Pittsburgh Forge & Iron Co	26	Jones & Laughlin	9
J. W. Porter	13	Brown & Co	1
		Everson P. & Co	28
Total	1,061		
Same time 1869	614		

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
John Moorhead	10	Lloyd & Black	9
Total	19		
Same time, 1869	15		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	93	John Moorhead	393
W. Porter	24	J. Reamer	61
Hallman & H	38	Bryan & Caughey	28
R. Wister	26	Lyon, Shorb & Co	19
H. Greiwe	9	Moorhead & Co	5
Various	8		
Total	608		
Same time, 1869	525		

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD.

	Cars.	Blooms.	Metal.	Total.
Nimick & Co		1	55	56
Shoenberger, B & Co	27		18	235
Zug & Co	39			39
McKnight, P. & Co	79			79
Hussey, Wells & Co	49			49
Union Iron Mills	15			18
Hallman & Hart	11		1	12
Reese, Graff & Dull	1			1
Painter & Sons	6			6
Everson & Preston	5		2	7
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips			1	1
Wm. Clark & Co	3			3
Pittsburgh Bolt Co	6			6
Tindy's Bend Iron Co	37			37
Bryan & Caughey	19			19
Brown & McGilvaigh	10			10
Chess, S. & Co	5			5
Brown & Co	5			5
Brown & Mongovy	7			6
Lloyd & Black	1			1
Totals	489	1	76	566
September, 1869	326			326

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Wm. Smith	20	McKnight & Co	58
H. Neuret one	17	H. Woodsides	9
Shoenberger B. & Co	1	Bryan & Co	4
John Moorhead	2	Jones & Laughlins	11
Total	121		
Same time 1869	110		

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 8, 1870. }

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Philips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders 5@5 rates

Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, forged nuts ..... 60 and 10 net

Blow bolts ..... 50 and 10

Machine and square head bolts ..... 40 and 5

Coach and lag screws, lipped ..... 40 and 5

Square and hexagon nuts and washers ..... 4½c ₱ ₱ off

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4½c; 3-4 and ⅞ in. diam., 4½c; ⅝ in. diam., 4½c; ½ in. diam., 5c.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ in. diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam., 8½c; ½ in. diam., 9½c; 7-16 in. diam., 10½c; 3-8 in. diam., 11½c; 5-16 in. diam., 12½c; 1-4 in. diam., 13½c; 3-16 in. diam., 14½c; 1-8 in. diam., 15½c; 1-16 in. diam., 16½c; 1-32 in. diam., 17½c; 1-64 in. diam., 18½c; 1-128 in. diam., 19½c; 1-256 in. diam., 20½c.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 34 in. long, 7½c; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½c; 6 in. long, 9½c; 4 in. long, 10½c; 3½ and 3 in. diam., from 11½ to 4 in. long 6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 1 inch, 5c net ₱ set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box bolts, 1 inch and over, 14 inch and under, all sizes and lengths made.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each 15c

Wagon box rods, wide track, each 16c

Single tree irons, ₱ set of 4 pieces 33c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ₱ set 48c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₱ set 60c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₱ set 72c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₱ set 84c

Wagon box bolts, rods, single tree irons, and bolster plates in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ₱ cent. off.

Wagon box staples, 1¼ to 2¼ inch ₱ ₱ ..... $1 50 net.

Hammer Straps, each 12c

Brake Ratchets, each 11c

Neck yoke eyes, each ..... 5 @6c

King bolts, ⅞, 1 1¼ and 1¼ inch in diameter 4¾c

Wagon rivets, ex. large head, ½ inch in diameter, all lengths, ₱ ₱ 11¼c

Tongue cap irons, 1¼

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Roast Coffee Reduced—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Reform Republican Mass Meeting—October 10.
Orphans Court Sale—H. R. Herron.
Police—St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal.
Opera—5th Opera Combination—Monday, October 17.
Opera House—Pyle's English Diamond and Toodles.
Situation Wanted—Traveling Agent.
Elgin Watches.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Yuba River Mining Co.
Universalist Church—Rev. W. N. Van de Mark.
Central Presbyterian Church—Rev. R. Dickson.
Penn'a. Church—Rev. E. Y. Garfield.
Boarding—154 Second avenue.
Fifth U. P. Church—Rev. J. W. Witherspoon.
Memorial Convention—October 13.
Letter of Introduction Lost—Monongahela House.
Diamond Ring Lost—J. W. Elias.
Confectionery Stores for Sale—A. Henry.
Last Notice—R. T. Kennedy & Bro.
Agent Wanted—Box 2,457 P. O., Philadelphia.
Penn Whisky—Joseph S. Finch & Co.
Cutting—Friday. Follansbee & Co.
St James Hotel—J. K. Lanahan.
Cladding—R. Oppenheimer & Co.
Brushes and Notions—J. D. Thompson & Co.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Spalding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Dwelling for Rent—Thompson & Co.
Dwelling for Rent—Scott, Goodman & Sons.
Keeler's Standard Scales—37 Wood street.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Soda Crackers—Marvin's.
Academy of Music—The fall of sedan.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Lone's Dancing Academy.
Bazaar—City Hall.
Concert—Mercantile Library Hall.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Country Residence for Sale—Mellon Brothers.
Notice of Release of Bank Stock—A. L. Smith.
Dancing Academy—Professor Cowper.
Oakland Park Driving Association—October 12, 13 and 14.
China and Crockery—Reynolds, Steen & Co.
National Insurance Company, Allegheny.
New Books—R. S. Davis & Co.
Farm for Sale—S. E. Ferguson.

CITY MATTERS.

TICKETS.

Reform Republican tickets are now ready for distribution at the rooms, 129 Smithfield street. Those interested in Reform will please call and get tickets for their districts.

EMPRESS LACES, at Morgansten & Co.'s, 78 and 80 Market street.

Lost—A gentleman has lost a letter of introduction, for which he offers a reward. See advertisement in another column.

SERMON BY DR. PAGE—Rev. D. C. Page, D.D., will preach in the Episcopal Church, at Hazelwood, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

BUY the United States Watch Co.'s Watch, if you want something that is reliable and durable. Sold at city prices by W. Neal Dunseath, Jeweler, 56 Fifth avenue, is the agent.

ACCIDENT—Simon Clark, employed at the cork factory on Water street, had his thumb entirely cut off by a knife, about which he was working, yesterday morning.

A GRAND RUSH AT THE DOLLAR STORE—The opening at the Dollar Store, No. 76 Fifth avenue, yesterday, was a grand affair. There was a constant rush of people, from morning till night, and a large proportion of the visitors were ladies. The sale of goods commences this morning.

ELEGANT WRITING PAPER—Ladies and gentlemen desiring a superior quality of letter or note paper can procure "the very best" by calling at the house of Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street. This firm has also a fine assortment of envelopes, pens, pencils, inkstands, and everything needed to furnish the writing desk complete.

SOILED underwear for ladies, soiled Hoods at 25 cents; soiled Shawls at Morgansten & Co.'s, 78 and 80 Market street.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Charles Howard, one of the numerous class of persons unable to give any reasonable account of himself, was brought before Deputy Mayor Nichols, yesterday morning, and committed to Cleworks for thirty days. The Deputy Mayor intends to make an example of all suspicious characters who make their appearance in the locality over which he has jurisdiction.

FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS will purchase a good United States Watch Co.'s watch, in a four ounce silver case. The movements have the genuine chronometer balance, lower and upper plate jeweled alike; no deception in them like a great many of the American movements. For sale by the agent, W. G. Dunseath, Jeweler, 56 Fifth avenue.

THE SECRET DISCOVERED.—Butchers, drovers, stock dealers, and the public generally, have made the discovery that the "Western Exchange," immediately opposite the East Liberty stock yards, is the place to get rest, comfort, and first-class entertainment. Further, the landlord, is a veteran inn-keeper, and knows just how to keep a hotel.

AT PALMER'S.—The elegant new styles of hats and caps on exhibition at the wholesale and retail house of Mr. R. H. Palmer, No. 84 Wood street, have attracted many purchasers, and the sales have been unusually brisk. The stock, however, is kept full by aid of the telegraph and express lines, and purchasers can always find just what they want for the head at Palmer's.

GUIPURE LACES, Lace Collers, new and largest assortment in the city, at Morgansten & Co.'s, 78 and 80 Market street.

THREE years experience in the sale of the United States Watch Company's watches has encouraged W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, 56 Fifth avenue, to think that they are the best watch now offered to the American public, and judging from our own personal knowledge of their growing popularity, we would say he has reason to think so.

PITTSBURGHER ARRESTED AT JOHNSTOWN.—Mayor Brush, yesterday afternoon, received a telegram from the Chief of Police of Johnstown, announcing the arrest and jeustody of a man, by name Stone, hailing from Pittsburgh. The dispatch stated that the man had a gold and silver watch, and a lot of burglars tools in his possession. Chief Hague is investigating the matter.

FIRE DEPARTMENT UNIFORMS.—The Fire Commissioners yesterday received caps, haversacks, and gum coats from New York, for the members of the Fire Department. The caps are of the navy pattern, and the havelocks and coats of carbolic gum. Each member of the department has received his uniform complete. The shirts are to be blue, and each man will be supplied with two. They have not been received yet. Shirts, caps, coat, and havelock cost about $10.

MISSES Balmoral Hose, Misses soiled Hose at 25 cents; at Morganstein & Co.'s, 78 and 80 Market street.

Worl house Sentences.

John McKinley was before Mayor Brush yesterday, charged with being a habitual drunkard and a wife-beater, in default of a fine of $25 he was sent up for sixty days.

Thomas Rogers, charged on oath of his wife, Mary, with assault, was sentenced to imprisonment at Claremont for thirty days.

Michael Divins and Noah Jackson, colored, and because Noah was talking to a good looking mulatto woman, Divins knocked him down. He was unable to pay the fine imposed—$15, and was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment.

D. W. Price, arrested for vagrancy, was sent up for sixty days.

A Reliable Home Company.

It affords us great pleasure to note the flattering degree of prosperity which has thus far been experienced by the "Ben Franklin Insurance Company" of Allegheny. No similar institution has grown more rapidly in public confidence, and none has been more uniformly successful and prosperous. It was organized only recently, but its business has been extending and its reputation spreading until it ranks first to non rival some of our oldest companies. Its Board of Directors is composed of the right material, and its executive officers are gentlemen who are well qualified for the faithful and intelligent discharge of their respective duties. Those who have property to insure can have this important matter attended to, by this company, on the most satisfactory terms, and with the fullest assurance that in case of loss, all claims will be fully and promptly adjusted. The office is at No. 41 Diamond street. George D. Riddle, Esq., is the Secretary.

Coffees and Spices.

Messrs. Arbuckles & Co., the extensive and well known grocers, have in connection with their house, Nos. 262 and 264 Liberty street, a very large and choice stock of coffees, to which they invite the special attention of the trade. The importations is direct and recent, so that purchasers may rely upon getting an entirely fresh article, ranging through the several grades from good to choice. These gentlemen make this branch of their business a specialty, and devote particular attention to the selection of the coffee, and to purchasing and shipping at the lowest rates. Purchasers have only to examine the samples and ascertain prices in order to become satisfied of the fact that Messrs. Arbuckles & Co. sell best grades at the lowest reasonable prices. They have also on hand a fine stock of spices, which they guarantee perfectly pure, and are able to offer at the most favorable rates. The prices of this house are the largest used throughout the country, and as their purity recommends them to every housekeeper who has once used them, they meet with ready sale wherever introduced. Everything in the wholesale grocery line can be had at this old and reliable house, and we can commend it to dealers as a most desirable place at which to renew their stocks.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Report of the Building Inspector.

The Building Inspector reports that during the month of August ninety-six permits for the erection of new, and alterations of and additions to old buildings, were issued, for which the city derived a revenue of $40. Forty-eight of the permits were for brick and thirty-five for frame buildings, and the remaining thirteen for alterations and additions. During the month of September seventy-three permits were issued, thirty-eight of which were for brick and thirty-two for frame buildings and three for alterations. The receipts for this month amounted to $301 50. Permits were issued to Wm. L. Denison for three brick buildings, three stories high, to be used for stores, corner Penn and Frankstown avenues. They will take the place of the buildings which were burned on the 4th of July last, and will cost $15 000. One to the trustees of Shadyside Presbyterian Church for a parsonage, at a cost of $8,000—Thomas Aiken, architect; Wm. Bowman, builder. Nathan Whitney for a three story dwelling on Ninth street, at a cost of $5,000—Wm. Wilton, builder. One to J. E. Chambers & Bro., building for a four-story building, being an addition to the Robinson House, with a front of forty-eight feet on Duquesne Way, at a cost of $8,000. One to Wm. Ansbutz, builder, for a four-story building on Smithfield street for Wm. A. Sawyer (Baldwin & Fenden, architects), at a cost of $8,000. The balance of the permits were for smaller buildings. Agreat many, not especially noticed, are very neat and comfortable dwellings, averaging in cost from two to three thousand dollars each.

R. M. REID, Inspector.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

THE FERGUSON EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. David B. Ferguson, indicted for embezzlement, was resumed.

Mr. J. G. Young was called, and a paper shown him, which he identified as one he had drawn as witness, and which he had also seen Ferguson sign.

The paper was then read to the jury by the counsel for the prosecution. It was a formal acknowledgment, on the part of D. B. Ferguson, that he was indebted to Joseph B. Zeigler, in the sum of $1,690, being tax money collected by Zeigler, and deposited with Ferguson, who was one of his sureties, and to be paid to Zeigler on demand. The paper was dated July 1, 1869, and signed "D. B. Ferguson."

Mr. Zeigler was recalled—Mr. Ferguson never paid over any of that money. He has requested payment since, but he never paid it. The money was not deposited with him at the time the paper was signed, but previously, and was the same money I testified to having deposited with him at various times. On cross-examination a paper was shown witness and he acknowledged the signature was his. It was not offered in evidence.

Augustus Timmy testified to having been employed by Zeigler to serve notices to taxpayers, and knew of one that Ferguson received for taxes in Zeigler's absence. Ferguson had received over $2,000 altogether of tax money. Witness stated that he collected taxes for Zeigler, and was instructed to pay over to Ferguson when Zeigler was absent; had given Ferguson considerable amounts of tax money, but could not recollect the whole sum.

Jacob F. Slagle, City Attorney, testified that the City Treasurer sent him an account of moneys unpaid by Zeigler, and instructed him to bring suit on his bond. The suit was commenced before Squire Ferguson, signed by Ferguson, were then admitted in evidence.

The prosecution then closed, when Mr. Swartzwelder took the ground that the indictment had not been sustained. He would, therefore, offer no testimony in defense.

Mr. Swartzwelder then made his points for defense, and was followed by Mr. Lucas for the prosecution.

Judge Stowe charged the jury that, under two of the three counts in the indictment, no conviction could be had. As to the other count, charging Ferguson with aiding, abetting and assisting in the defalcation of Zeigler, he thought it ought to be left to the evidence and the jury whether they thought the facts might warrant. The Court, however, was of opinion that even this count was improperly drawn, and should have charged aiding and assisting in the misappropriation of the public money, rather than in the defalcation of the officer.

The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of not guilty and that the defendant, D. B. Ferguson, pay the costs.

THE ZUG NUISANCE CASE.

The jury in the case of Christian and Charles Zug, indicted for nuisance in obstructing the Allegheny river, agreed upon the following special verdict:

And now, to wit, 7th October, 1870, the jury find that on the first day A. D. 1868, the defendants were and they still are the owners and in possession of a lot or parcel of land situate in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and bounded by Twelfth, Etna and Thirteenth streets and the Allegheny river; that on the 15th day of March, 1869, the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed, and the Governor approved an act of Assembly entitled "an act to establish high and low lines in the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania," which act, published in pamphlet form, is as follows, to wit: [Here the act of 1869, and the act of 1870, is made part hereof; that in pursuance of said act of Assembly, certain proceedings were had in the District Court of Allegheny county, at No. 695 April Term, 1881, to establish high and low water lines in accordance with said act, and a plan describing said lines was made by said Court on the day of ——, the record of said proceedings and the diagrams therein are made part of this verdict; that the defendants unlawfully and used on the day of ——, and have since maintained and used, in connection with their rolling mill, certain buildings erected between the high and low water lines, established as aforesaid, to wit: one frame shed for storing brick and clay, and a covered building of a height of about 35 feet, and used in connection with a coal railway, for supplying coal to said rolling mill, said buildings being connected together, and commencing near the high water line, and extending at their greatest breadth toward the river, and at their least breadth 25 feet towards said low water line from said line of bearing, and their total length measuring along the river 250 feet; that outside of said buildings and next the river there is a piece of ground of from ten to twelve feet wide, used by defendants as a carriage way; the ground and river between high water line to the outside carriage way is not more than two feet; from the outside of said carriage way to the river, the ascent is abrupt; that defendants have from time to time, between the first day of March, 1868, and the finding of this indictment in this case, placed cinders and slag from their rolling mill upon this land between the said high and low water lines, part of which they have removed, but defendants said deposit of cinders and slag have been and are below the grade fixed by the city of Pittsburgh, for Tenth street, in the Allegheny, where it terminate in the Allegheny river, and if a grade should be established for Tenth street, properly, like that at Tenth street, it would require considerable filling up yet; that the defendants, between low and high water lines, have not and do not improve the navigation of said river at any stage of water.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do respectively say that having heard and weighed upon the facts found by the jury and hereinbefore set forth, the defendants are guilty in law of the offenses charged in the indictment, they do find that if in the opinion of the Court the facts found by the jury do not constitute in law the offenses charged in the indictment, or if they believe that the acts of the defendants are guilty in manner and form as they stand charged in the indictment, the aforesaid do not amount to or constitute in law the offenses charged in the indictment, they say that defendants are guilty in manner and form as they stand indicted.

The jury discharged after three trifling cases, the Court then adjourned until this morning.

Jury trials for the present term cease until Wednesday next, to give jurors and others an opportunity to attend to the elections.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

John Rossler vs. Wm. McCully & Co.—This was an action to recover wages alleged to be due. Verdict for plaintiff for the sum of $611.

The case of D. L. Patterson, Wm. Conner and J. K. Anderson vs. Wm. Sloan, trustee, et al., on a mechanic's lien. On trial. The jury was discharged until Wednesday morning next.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

No business of importance was transacted in this court yesterday. Jury trials are postponed until Wednesday morning.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. J. S. Clarke was the recipient of a marked public compliment, on the occasion of his benefit last night. Rarely indeed has the Opera House witnessed a more brilliant assemblage than that with which it was last night graced, and never, within our recollection, has its walls echoed to happier, or more enthusiastic mirth. The crowd was overwhelming—literally so, since it compelled the withdrawal of the musicians behind the scenes, and the allotment of the space usually occupied by them to the large body of pressed forward to claim it.

"The Herald Law" was the opening piece, and Mr. Clarke's personation of the good natured old peasant, Dr. Spiggot, at once challenged the attention and the approval of his audience. It is an original conception, quaint in design, very finished in detail, and irresistibly grotesque in effect. The performance was fairly commended by some of the best company we have greatly enjoyed. But it was in the afterpiece of "The Toodles" that Mr. Clarke demonstrated, with happiest effect, the power of his humor. Anything more ludicrous than his delineation of the old bachelor could scarcely be conceived. The audience fairly screamed with merriment, and several times evinced a disposition to encore the convivial scenes, and could with difficulty be restrained, together the presentation was a memorable hit.

Mr. Clarke closes his engagement to-night, appearing in three characters—as Dr. Spiggot, the fat boy, and the inimitable Toodles. He gives, also, afterpieces, and a matinee performance of "The Bottles," which is one of his most enjoyable impersonations.

VARIETIES THEATER.—Manager Alms always offers extra attractions on Saturday. Preliminary to the matinee to-day Mons. Zantretta will perform his marvelous evolutions on the tight rope, extending from the tops of buildings across Penn street. At the matinee all the stars will appear, and in the evening a grand performance will be given.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A matinee will be given this afternoon, at which all the olio performers will appear, and the musical burlesque of "Jenny Lind" be given by the dramatic company. In the evening the full company will appear in one of the best bills of the season, prominent among the attractions being the great military sensation of "The Fall of Sedan."

TWENTY SEVEN.—This was the number of common cases before the Mayor yesterday.

ALLEGHENY.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday morning about nine o'clock, two horses attached to a hay wagon, took fright at a passing train near Etna Station, and dashed off the road with great rapidity. The driver was unable to manage them, when horses, wagon and driver were precipitated down an embankment a distance of some fifteen feet. The driver fortunately escaped serious injury. The horses were considerably bruised, and the wagon completely demolished.

FIRE MATTERS.—The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose held a regular monthly meeting last evening, in their room in the City Building.

The report of the Chief Engineer was presented, showing that during the past month there were three alarms sounded, from boxes 32, 33 and 34. The loss occasioned was $8,000.

The Secretary also read the report of the Superintendent, stating that the line was in good condition, and that a regular monthly report be made. The reports were received and filed.

A number of bills were read and filed by the Secretary, and warrants ordered to be drawn for their payment, after which the meeting adjourned.

Fatal Accident.

Alderman John A. Floyd, in the absence of the Coroner, commenced an investigation yesterday morning in the case of a boy named John Griffith, whose death was reported as accidentally killed near his home at Wood's Run. It appears that the deceased was playing with some other boys on the road, when a wagon was being rapidly driven by. The boy did not notice the wagon, and in running across the street ran against the wagon, and by some means fell under one of the hind wheels and was run over. His throat was crushed in a frightful manner, and he also sustained other injuries from the effects of which he died almost instantly. A jury was impaneled, but the inquest was adjourned to the evening owing to the absence of witnesses. The inquest will be held at the Mayor's office.

Riot at Natrona.

Charles Fry, proprietor of a tavern in Natrona, lodged complaint yesterday, before Alderman Irwin, against Wm. Humphreys, John Coligan, Wm. Nicholas, Wm. Coligan, John Welsh, Hiram Byers and others, charging them with riot and malicious mischief. It appears that on Saturday night, the evening of election night, the defendants came to the saloon of Mr. Fry, which had just closed, demanded admittance, as they wished to procure drinks, Mr. Fry, who was up stairs at the time, opened the window, and replied that he would not open the saloon for their accommodation, whereupon, as is alleged, they assaulted in the door, broke windows, fired at Mr. Fry and threw stones at his wife, and otherwise acted maliciously. An information was also made against three of the parties above named by John Cader, who alleged that he happened to pass by the saloon at the time of the disturbance, when they attacked and abused him in a shameful manner. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

SOUTH SIDE.

UNMAILABLE LETTER.—A letter addressed to Mr. G. F. Knott, No. 38 Hudson street, Philadelphia, is detained at the Birmingham Postoffice for want of prepayment of postage. The office of publication has been used. The stamp affixed thereon has been used. The writer can get the letter by calling at the office. tf

A CONFLAGRATION.

Two Dwellings and Three Stables Destroyed.

Shortly before five o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in a frame stable, at the corner of the street mentioned and Chestnut alley, and being filled with hay soon spread to an adjoining stable on Chestnut alley. The flames next communicated to a dwelling house fronting on S. venth street, owned by Mr. Spreen, and to a house immediately in the rear, owned by Mr. Richards and occupied by Mr. Wallace. Mr. Richards's house was almost entirely destroyed, while the other escaped, though badly damaged. The fire also destroyed a large frame stable on the opposite side of Chestnut alley, owned by Mr. James Brown. The stable where the fire originated was owned by S. W. Spreen, grocer, South Pittsburgh, and the one adjoining belonged to Mr. Wallace.

The dwelling house owned by Mr. Spreen was unoccupied, the same having been removed on Thursday for the purpose of allowing the owner to take possession himself. The other dwelling, as above stated, was occupied by Mr. Wallace, who succeeded in removing the most of his household effects in comparatively good condition. All the stables contained horses, but fortunately they were rescued before they sustained any injury. The loss on property will probably aggregate $1,000. Mr. Spreen had an insurance of $1,500 on his dwelling house, in the German, but none on his stable. Mr. Brown was fully insured in the Lycoming, and the other parties also insured, but I cannot the companies were no ascertained.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but as there had been no one in the stable since early on Thursday evening, it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It is said that the parties who first discovered the fire observed that the door of the hay loft was open and it is suspected that access to the hay was obtained in that way.

Cope & Maxwell's Patent Boiler Feeder.

Manufacturers and others employing steam power in their business, should examine the merits of Messrs. Cope & Maxwell's patent Boiler Feeder, an independent steam boiler supply or feed pump, which for durability, unquestionable and effective inventions of the age. This is a perfectly reliable pump for either hot or cold and the independent action makes it the best pump for feeding boilers yet invented. Quite a number of them are now in use here and they are giving entire satisfaction. If the following list of engineers can assure that they have never seen anything better adapted for the purpose than this pump. Messrs. S. Cadman & Sons, the well known boiler and steam fitters, corner of Duquesne way and Sixth street, are the sole agents for the manufacturers, and invite the attention of those interested to their stock. They are also agents for the sale of the patent Three and Four Spring Steam Pumps, made by Cope & Maxwell, and will give full information in regard to them on application at their office, or by mail.

Bear in Mind

When disease has once undermined the health, and the physical system has become prostrated, a stimulant that will not only strengthen, but remove the cause, should be immediately resorted to. Such a remedy, in which a special source of the breaking down the constitution and the ravages of this enemy to health are truly alarming. For all such maladies Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have been found unsurpassed. Its tonic properties, in special curative organs, they remove the heavy, disagreeable feeling after eating, so often complained of by persons of a delicate temperament. As soon as digestion is restored, the patient finds his strength increasing, and his general health improved.

Thousands of persons certify that it may be relied on in all cases of weakness or nervous debility attendant upon sedentary habits. The generality of Bitters are so disagreeable to the taste that they are rejected even by the weak stomach. This is not the case with Hostetter's Bitters, which will be found mild and extremely pleasant. Balsamic plants, barks and roots contribute their restorative juices to render it soothing as well as grateful. Spirit and aromatic only pure stimulant which has ever been produced, containing no fusel oil, or any other deleterious element. The most careful and skilful chemists have analyzed the Bitters, and pronounce them perfectly free from noxious ingredients. But the testimony of the hundreds of thousands who have experienced the preventive and curative effects of the above vegetable tonic and alterative of modern times is still more conclusive. For all such diseases as biliousness, nervous complaints, chronic complaints and general debility, it is the most unfailible as anything in this fallible world can be.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Great American Wonder

Is, that in this day of so much deception any article can be manufactured and sold genuine. We know, however, of something that can be named. The "Monongahela Rye Whiskey," distilled by Jos. S. Finch & Co.

Cotton Batting.

Woolen yarn, buckskin gloves, brushes, blacking, ink, matches, dyes, love, sold cheap at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 249 Liberty street.

How to Save Money.

A man who is not very well posted in the ways of the world, who does not know how to deal or trade, will save from fifty to one hundred dollars in a year, and the clothing he buys, for instance, just because some other man paid the same figure, he throws away in large quantities in the way of garments. And this is done every day by those who think they can buy in manufacturers in order to be very good, must be very expensive. This has been the case with many, but men have found it out since "the war prices" have ceased to rule. In any one doubts his ability to save money, let him call on Messrs. P. President Grant, or any other man, for the sum of forty dollars, and he will be called upon to purchase clothier, Ben. Oppenheimer, at No. 8 Market street. If forty dollars is too high, you can order at thirty, or twenty, and below. He has excellent goods from which to select, and quotes the most moderate prices. All his garments up in the best style and sells at the lowest prices. He confines his business on the most economical principle; wastes nothing on rent, and gives the benefit of the whole to the public. The systematic management and economy. The differences between the prices of clothing in the Eastern and Pittsburgh has been a subject of wonder among those who have had dealings with the East, and Mr. Oppenheimer is prepared to demonstrate that he can sell as low as any Eastern house. Call and be satisfied.

The St James.

This popular hotel, located on Liberty street, nearly opposite the Union Depot—convenient to the business part of the city, and within a stone's throw of all the leading railroads, east and west—is just the place for strangers from a distance to stop at. Mr. J. K. Lanahan, the man to make a stranger feel at home, and no one who visits Pittsburgh should ever think of stopping elsewhere. His accommodations are the very best, and his orderly and systematic management is creditable alike to himself and those under him. His tables are always well supplied, and his bar is second to none in the city. In a word, the surroundings are first class throughout, and his charges are reasonable. Call and try it, and we feel sure you will not regret putting up at the St. James, and will agree with us that "Lanahan knows how to keep a hotel."

Abel's Highly Perfumed

Hair Oils were awarded the silver medal.

Bear this in Mind.

The place to buy all Genuine drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, perfumeries, fine toilet soaps, &c., at lowest possible prices, is at Joseph Fleming's, No. 81 Market street, corner Diamond.

The Great Enigma.

A thousand guesses have been made at the ingredients, the secret, the mode of manufacture and perfect dental purifier the world has ever seen. They are all wrong. Dr. Sozodont has thrown a little light on the subject. It is announced that the liber, or inner bark of the Quillaya Saponaria tree of the Andes, or Soap tree of the Andes, is one of the components of that peerless dentrifrice. TTHSu

Spalding's Glue.

Useful and true. TTHSu

Beautiful

Are the mantel ornaments on exhibition at the Queensware House of Messrs. L. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street. Everything new and elegant in this line can be had here at the lowest prices.

Reich's Patent Standard Scales.

No scale has a better reputation in this community than Keeler's. Many of our heaviest firms use it, and we can recommend it to all interested. His scales at the Allegheny "Diamond," and also the one at the Cattle Yards, are unsurpassed for weighing in this market. His office is at 38 Wood street.

Try Abel's

Prize medal Hair Oils. TTHS

Beware

Of cheap imitations, and buy your silver-plated ware from a reliable house, where the best standard ware in every one ought to know, and cheap plated ware has very little if any silver about it. Chas. Goehring & Co., No. 109 Wood street, guarantee their silver-plated ware. It always gives satisfaction in the using.

Don's Do It.

If you want a neat, fitting, fashionable suit—a suit that will compare with that of your friend in like circumstances—don't make the blunder of going to the wrong place to get it. Don't trust so important a matter to incompetent hands, but go at once to Uring, Fottanbee & Co.'s, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, where you will see all that is novel and stylish in cut, as well as neat and attractive in fabric. Don't purchase a suit that will look rough and seedy in a fortnight; don't throw your money away in an article of cloth that will not give you the service you expect from it; don't fail to purchase two suits where one should suffice. It is economy to buy the best, made up in the best and most fashionable style. All mistakes can be avoided and all requirements can be met by leaving your order at the fashionable emporium of Messrs. Uring, Follansbee & Co. These gentlemen guarantee entire satisfaction, and sell their garments at as low rates as the same quality of goods can be made up for elsewhere in the city. Gentlemen who have not yet ordered their fall rigs, should, by all means, call and examine the new styles at this house.

The Table Looks Splendid

When furnished with the elegant China and Queensware which are always to be found at the extensive importing house of Messrs. L. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street. The viands always look delicious, when served in Breed's recherche dishes.

Perfect-Fitting Shirts

Made to order, at Putnam's, 72 Fifth avenue, opposite postoffice. tf

A Word to the Elderly.

Nobody loves to be gray. That's human nature. Everybody detests the hair dyes and fashionable "not-a-dyes." That's human nature. Finch's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, which literally rejuvinates gray hair, is free from the filth and sediment, which defile the dyes and "not-a-dyes."

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. TTHS

Messrs. R. E. Breed & Co.,

Wholesale dealers in China, Queensware, etc., No. 100 Wood street, have now on exhibition a most extensive assortment of the choicest goods, to which they invite the special attention of the trade.

A Delightful Hair Dressing for Ladies.

Abel's Floral, Golden Crescent and Bay Rum Hair Oils. TTHS

W. D. Duffey & Co.,

Merchant Tailors, No. 24 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

The Eagle Drug Store and Public Dispensary, Corner of Penn and Thirteenth Streets.

The finest and freshest stock of drugs in the city. Dr. Held, the proprietor, who acknowledges no superior in the knowledge of pharmacy, superintends in person the making up of prescriptions. The stock of oils, paints, perfumeries, toilet soap, patent medicines, &c., is always full, and the prices at the Eagle are very reasonable. tf

REFORM REPUBLICAN VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The following is a partial list of the Vigilance Committees of the Reform Republican organization. The lists for the remaining districts of the county will be published to-morrow:

PITTSBURGH.

FIRST WARD.

S R Marshall, James E Burns, F H Wise, John Fullerton, Henry Gardner, James Landsey, Samuel C Wickline, John S Smith, W K Boggs, John Lacock,

Florence Kramer, Dr J D Stoneroad, John King, Samuel Fullerton, Charles Larton, John Harvey, Henry Lister, Harry Dee, Samuel Patterson.

SECOND WARD.

Jas Wilson, Samuel Young, J S Ailanthorp, John C Tassey, Henry Eichbridge, George Rottler, J D Williams,

John Wilson, Ch'n. John Moffett, Wm Jno McConnel, Chas B Scully, W R Lowe, J M Montgomery, R B Carnahan, Samuel Wilson, Jas Murray, Hooper Wright, B Hess, Thos W Armstrong, Jas D Wilson, Calvin Adams, Wm Evans, Geo W Armstrong, R W Wilson, R D Fahay, Geo Woods, Thos Hankin, Alex R McConnell, J N Jones, David P Work.

THIRD WARD.

Jas R Reed, Ch'n, John H Boyd,

Col Wm Egan, Wm P Weyman.

FOURTH WARD.

Jas A Hutchinson, Ch., John Black, J C Burgher, M D,

Dr. A. Shannon, Dr. McClelland, J N Paul.

FIFTH WARD.

Edward Henzelton, Geo S Schwartz,

Chas B McVay.

SIXTH WARD.

J C Liepincott, Ch'n, John Flinn, Geo H Jones, A M Bacon, D Armor, J C Heinold, O Brunn, J Miller, J E Backofin, E Schnabel,

Wm H Everson, G M Bacon, James Haney, T Woods, Samuel Hoffman, Thomas Hammer, J T Linn, Wm Smith, Henry King.

SEVENTH WARD.

Peter Anderson, Patrick Donaho, Ed H Jones, Robt W Wright,

H Robertson, E Herrosee, W Armor, C Pfeiffer, J G Backofin, C Bauer,

EIGHTH WARD.

Jacob Walton, John Elder, Jesse H Lippincott, Henry Holtmyer, Geo Hoyel,

Wm Glinn, Wm Little, John E Martin, Robert Holtmyer, Granville Cowgill.

TENTH WARD.

G H Zacharias, Ch'n, G W McCandless, John Mc gregor, Alex Graham, Jas F Sutton, David Hill, Wm Sproul, John Shannon, Thomas Mitchell, A Mills, Wm Thomas, Wm Thomas, Ira Peterson, Jas Harper, Jacob Stevens, Thomas Ferry, Hugh Wallace, A Zacharia, Jas Kelso, Thos Graham,

Henry Lepper W Tarbutton, W m McGregor, E Zacharias, Chas Jamison, Alfred Lochner, Wm Wallon, Thomas Cornelius, W A Ferry, Wm Spellman, Wm H Tranter, Isaac Peters, Wm Peters, Jas Harper, Geo H Powell, Fred Ludwig, H Nevin, J Ludwig, J G Reed, Thos Bryan.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Samuel Barkley, Felix Gilderslew, Edward Abel, Wm Watcheson, H Hunter,

Robt Dilte, Edward J Powers, Joseph Abel, Henry Sulvely.

TWELFTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

Geo. McCandless, Ch'n, John M. Cooper, R Cummings, Scott Runle, Robert Wilkins, John Burns, Thomas Jamison, James L. Brown, Wm. Frank, John Brown, Wm. Frank, Fred Rott.

TWELFTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.

C Bryan, Ch. Jas B Hill, Wm Wassel, H J Howe, David Anderson, Jacob Kell, J F Caldwell, Wm Lenett, Dr R H Butterfield, Mrs Hancock, D N Hall, H A Aitar, Samuel Stancliff, John Frankey,

Geo Wilson, Wm Lenett, Jas Murray, Wm Wilson, Alex Wilson, Jas Darby, Wm Woods, Jas Gillespie, Wm Coleman, Jno B Campbell, T H Mertzey, Jos Vick, D H Wright, J W Nimbel, W W Wilson.

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Henry Lepper W Tarbutton, W m McGregor, E Zacharias, Chas Jamison, Alfred Lochner, Wm Wallon, Thomas Cornelius, W A Ferry, Wm Spellman, Wm H Tranter, Isaac Peters, Wm Peters, Jas Harper, Geo H Powell, Fred Ludwig, H Nevin, J Ludwig, J G Reed, Thos Bryan.

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Henry Lepper W Tarbutton, W m McGregor, E Zacharias, Chas Jamison, Alfred Lochner, Wm Wallon, Thomas Cornelius, W A Ferry, Wm Spellman, Wm H Tranter, Isaac Peters, Wm Peters, Jas Harper, Geo H Powell, Fred Ludwig, H Nevin, J Ludwig, J G Reed, Thos Bryan.

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Geo Wilson, Wm Lenett, Jas Murray, Wm Wilson, Alex Wilson, Jas Darby, Wm Woods, Jas Gillespie, Wm Coleman, Jno B Campbell, T H Mertzey, Jos Vick, D H Wright, J W Nimbel, W W Wilson.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Wm M Gormly, Ch. Mat Anderson, Jas Anderson, John Mellaug, George Rottler,

Robert Roy, George Ewart, Isaiah Bierkley, Wm Moore, John Lamon, Robert Scholer.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Chas Conrad, Chas Beaker, John Stock,

Leopold K